PRICES GOING UP.
Owing to the present Exchange of £ which is now pre-war level, and the prices in England still being high, our new stock will have to be offered at higher prices in future. Old prices still in force till the present stock lasts.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY
B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

THIS IS YOUR CHANCE.
To purchase High Grade Quality Cycles & Motor Cycles at previous prices. Cycles from Rs. 13. to Rs.285. Motor Cycles from Rs. 1150 to Rs. 1750. Quotations on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

VOL. IX NO. 42. BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1921. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

All COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary, the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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DAILY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly ..	„ 16	„ 18
Quarterly	„ 8	„ 9
Monthly	„ 3	„ 3-8

Single Copy, Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

Sailing to Plymouth and London, Calling at Marseilles.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date 1921.	Steamer.		Tons.
16th April	KAISAR-I-HIND	..	11,430
23rd „	MANTUA *	..	10,902
30th „	SICILIA	..	6,702
7th May	SOMALI	..	6,794
14th „	NALDERA	..	15,825
21st „	MOREA *	..	10,890
28th „	CALEDONIA	..	7,572
4th June	SARDINIA	..	6,580
11th „	DONGOLA	..	8,056
18th „	MALWA *	..	10,941
25th „	NORE	..	6,703

Through steamers from Australia. Only have limited accommodation available for passengers from Bombay.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. The running of this train via Boulogne has been resumed and the train is composed of Sleeping, Baggage and Restaurant Cars and the accommodation is limited to 96 passengers. Fare £12-10-0 inclusive Sleeper.

DOGS.—Under no circumstances can dogs be conveyed by the Company's passenger carrying steamers.

BRITISH INDIA COMPANY'S SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH ONLY.

Date 1921	Steamer.	Tons.
20th April	WA HOBRA —	8,288
5th May.	MANDALA —	8,216

P. O. SAILING FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date 1921	Steamer	Remarks
22nd April	MAL A ..	Calls Colombo, Fremantle Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
10th May	DUNERA ..	Calls Colombo Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.
20th „	MARKUNDA ..	Calls Colombo, Fremantal Adelaide Melbourne and Sydney.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Remarks.
8th April ..	LINGA	Karachi direct.
11th „ ..	LHASA	Karachi Coasting 10 a.m.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Bombay Maru.	S. Irie.	4,352	9th April	22nd April
Hetman Maru	M Kayahara	4264	14th April	20th April
Calcutta Maru.	G Matsushita	5,339	21st April	3rd May
Wakasa Maru.	B, Tauda.	6,674	12th May	24th May
† Nagano Maru	K Tsukuda	33 4	17th „	19th „
Hakata Maru.	T. Sasaki.	5,970	23rd May	4th June

†This steamer from New York, and sails for Calcutta via Colombo, Madras and Rangoon.

*This Steamer as no Passenger accomodation.

For Freight and passages apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Liverpool Maru.	K. Takahashi.	10th April.	20th April.
Sia Maru ..	S. Kondo ..	7th „	2nd „
Malay Maru ..	T. Shimazaki	27th „	4th May.
Luzon Maru ..	Y. Ishikawa.	27th „	4th „
Kasado Maru ..	W. Muir	28th „	10th „
Indus Maru ..	R Vano.	3rd May.	15th „
Saigon Maru	T Watanabe	10th „	20th „

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Wallard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)

HEAD OFFICE:—Fort Bombay.
BRANCHES:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.

LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital .....Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ...Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds .....Rs. 2,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.

STERLING DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.

STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.

All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,58,73,150
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 2,23,73,335
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 8,50,000/

BRANCHES:
London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar, 20, Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate
London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Saving Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
CONSTITUTED UNDER THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA ACT 1920.

for the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

AUTHORISD CAPITAL,
2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each ... 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL AS ON 25TH MARCH 1921.
75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Fully Paid 3,75,00,000
72,376 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 Paid 90,47,000
4,65,47,000

RESERVE FUND as on 25th March 1921 3,54,52,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 25th March 1921 2,71,41,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS.
Sir Norcot Warren; Sir Robert Aitken.
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES.
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras
LONDON OFFICE.
2. Princes Street, E. C. 2.
Sir BERNARD HUNTER, Manager.

BRANCHES.

Agra	Hyderabad (Sind)
Ahmedabad	Indore
Ahmedabad City	Jalgaon (East Khandesh)
Akola	Jalpaiguri
Akyab	Karachi
Allahabad	Lahore
Alleppy	Lucknow
Amraoti	Madras (Mount Road)
Bangalore	Madura
Bellary	Managalore
Benares	Masulipatam
Bimlipatam	Moulmein
Bombay (Byculla)	Nagpore
Bombay (Mandvi)	Narayangunge
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Negapatam
Broach	Ootacamund
Calcutta (Clive St.)	Patna
Calcutta (Harrison Rd.)	Poona
Calcutta (Park St.)	Quetta
Calicut	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Cawnpore	Rangoon
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Salem
Chittagong	Secunderabad
Cocanada (Outstations Rajamundry and Narasapur)	Serajgunge (Pay Office)
	Simla
	Sholapur
Cochin	Sukkur
Coimbators (Sub-agency Erode)	Surat
	Tellichery
Colombo	Trichinopoly
Dacca	Trivandrum
Delhi	Tuticorin
Guntur (Outstation Bezwada)	
Hyderabad (Deccan) (Sub-agency Parbhan	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. purchase and Sales effected. Interest and Dividend collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules. Powers of Attorneys &c., may be had on application at any of the ocal Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary & Treasurer,
Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL 62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 3,996,320

DIRECTORS:
1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esq.
3. Chamanlal G. Parekh, Esq.
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esq.
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esq.
6. S. P. Mulla, Esq.
7. Jeshingbhai Ujamshi, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.
Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.
DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.
For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch, Mr. Tricumlal N. Mody, No. 50-52, Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE.
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	New York
Colombo	Kota Bhru	Penang
Delhi	(Kalantan)	Rangoon
Galle		Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD.
(Incorporated in England).

HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES.

Amara,	Bombay,
Baghdad,	Calcutta,
Bahrein,	Colombo,
Basrah,	Hillah,
Basrah City	Mosul.

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid up Capital	£ 995,00
Reserve Fund	£ 995,00
Reserve Liability of Shareholders..	£1,005,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt. Chairman.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E.
J. H. Batty, Esqr.
G. Bromley-Hartin, Esqr.
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esqr.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, Loans and Credit granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custod and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ..	$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, K. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Jchore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

D. H. WILSON,
Agents.

Merchant
If you want to select your requirements from a big assortment and buy at cheapest prices, saving all middlemen's profits,
GO TO:
THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.
It is the place
Where Manufacturers and Wholesale Distributors display samples of their commodities on payment of fees for such display.
Where orders are booked for you at exhibitors' standard prices without the least addition of any profits.
Where any business information you need is yours for the mere asking.
A visit will positively profit you
Open Daily from 4 to 8 p.m. (S.T.) except on Fridays
ADMISSION FREE.
The Bombay Commercial Museum Building
Opera House Tram Road, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

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the permanency and superiority of
"INKOTINE" INKS
and that is why—
they are exclusively used in all the Government offices of the Bombay Presidency.
For Particulars and Prices write to—
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GOVERNMENT INK CONTRACTORS
AV No 4.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
112, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Prajjee Soorjee & Co.).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq., Advocate.
Laiji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.) (Ex-Officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

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that strange mysterious power which charms and fascinates men and women, influences their thoughts, controls their desires and makes them supreme masters of every situation? Life is full of alluring possibilities for those who master the
SECRETS OF
HYPNOTIC
Influence, for those who develop their magnetic powers. You can learn at home; cure diseases and bad habits without drugs; increase your income; gratify your ambitions; drive worry and trouble from your mind; improve your memory. Overcome trials and difficulties. Our free booklet.
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WRITE FOR IT TO-DAY.
THE LATENT LIGHT CULTURE
TINNEVELLI—INDIA.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
(NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY)
(incorporated in Holland
Established by Royal Charter 1824.
BOMBAY-Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road
FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL
f. 80,000,000= £ 6,666,666
RESERVE FUNDS. „ 42,513,284= „ 3,542,774
HEAD-OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and the Hague
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES
DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Bandjermasin	Macassar	Sourabaya
Bandoeng	Medan	Solo
Cheribon	Padang	Tebing Tinggi (Deli)
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Telok Betong
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Semarang	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS: Singapore Penang
CHINA Shanghai, Hongkong
JAPAN Kobe
BRITISH INDIA: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
LONDON BANKERS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.,
BOMBAY: Interest allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
THE BOMBAY BRANCH of the Netherlands Trading Society issues LETTERS OF CREDIT, grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia, buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange and undertakes general Banking business.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN.
Actg. Agent

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 90 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Manager.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.—Opposite Whiteaway's, Fort, Bombay. The leading Institution in the East, pronounced by Commercial Experts to be the BEST. Manag. Props. A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR.

WANTED.—CUSTOMERS for Silver Wristlet Watch FREE. Judge our Honesty. Apply with half anna stamp to GHATALAH Co., CHITTOOR. R31

FOR SALE—About 3,00,000 second-hand country roofing tiles. Also D.C. 230 volt ceiling fans and electric fittings. For particulars meet personally A. MOORAJ, 9, Banks Street, Fort, Bombay. R27

EDUCATIONAL.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—ESTABLISHED 1906.—Sound Training in Book-keeping, Banking, Law, etc., imparted by Principal A. J. MUKATI. Enrolment daily. Fees moderate. Mahrata High School Premises, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. Prospectus on application.

WANTED—Intelligent and Hard-working STUDENTS to hold Secretarial and Accountants' Situations in different Banks and Offices in India by under-going the Special Training given according to the New System of Lectures on Banking and Accountancy. Also Rapid and Easy Methods in Shorthand and Typewriting. Apply LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE & BUREAU, 283, Hornby Road. R33

LOST OR STOLEN.

LOST—While being cleared from S. S. "Lingo", which arrived on Wednesday morning, a big CANVAS BAG, containing Riding and Racing Boots, Breeches, etc., Finder will be rewarded on returning same to R. W. MITCHELL, c/o Mr. Levy, 96, Watson's Annexe, Apollo Bunder. R29

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A TIME-KEEPER for a printing press. Must be experienced and reliable. References necessary. Apply Box No. 300, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

REQUIRED AT ONCE—Reliable CLERK, capable of keeping Stock Books, those with previous experience only need apply Box No. 2071, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C9089

WANTED—A MARINE ENGINEER, holding a First class certificate for a local mill. Apply to Messrs. VUSSONJEE MUNJEE & CO., Agents, the New Kaiser-i-Hind Mill, Hornby Road, Fort. R 36

WANTED.—JOURNALISTS to contribute on Commercial, financial and topical subjects for part time only. Apply in person to the TRADES PUBLISHING CO., LTD., 74, Homji Street, Fort, Bombay. R35

WANTED—An experienced CLERK with knowledge of Correspondence and Accounts, one knowing Typewriting preferred good salary to competent men. Apply Box No. 2066, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R21

WANTED.—A SECOND CLASS ENGINEER for an Sloe Fibre Factory near Banglore and also a secondhand Oil Engine 15 B.H.P., in good running order. Apply sharp to Box No. 2061, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R13

WANTED—A CLERK with previous experience in Insurance Office. Good handwriting, knowledge of Accounts and Correspondence essential. Apply Box No. 2064, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R17

WANTED in Panjab, an AUDITOR to audit half yearly and yearly books of Factories and to make out Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts. Apply stating qualifications and terms to Box No. 2068, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R22

WANTED AT ONCE—A competent MECHANICAL ENGINEER with experience in erecting machinery to erect a new water condensing plant with Lancashire Boiler at Kamaran in the Red Sea. Apply stating terms to the SECRETARY to Government, General Department, Bombay. C9088

WANTED.—A competent NIGHT PORTER for a First Class Hotel in Bombay. Those having previous experience of the work should apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 2938, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C 9015

WANTED in Up-country, an experienced and competent ACCOUNTANT for a Mercantile Firm. Must have served as Independent Accountant in large Business Firms. Apply with copies of certificates and stating salary required to Box No. 2069, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R22A

WANTED—A TYPIST for the office of Officer-in-Charge, Embarkation Supplies, Deolali, on Rs. 60 per month. Intending candidates should apply to the undersigned in person with original testimonials in their possession, if any. J. M. MATTHEWS, Captain, for A. D. S. and T. Embarkation, No. 3 Shed, Alexandra Docks. 9069

WANTED—Immediately by the District Local Board, Karachi, a qualified and experienced OVERSEER, capable of drawing plans and estimates for roads and buildings and supervising their construction. Salary Rs. 160—5—160—10—200 plus Rs. 25 permanent travelling allowance. Only men who have passed the Overseer's test need apply. Copies of testimonials and drawings, if any, must accompany application. SHEWARAM DEWANMAL, President, District Local Board, Karachi. C9073

WANTED—Energetic RENT COLLECTORS with good references, able to work hard in collecting rents in the Suburbs of Bombay, on the Temporary Staff of this Office. The remuneration of the appointment is pay Rs. 40 plus War Allowance Rs. 20 as long as it is allowed per month plus commission payable under the Trust Rules now in force, which can be inspected in this Office. None but those who are able to furnish security of Rs. 1,000 in cash or War Bonds or Government Promissory Notes need apply to the undersigned. (Sd.) M. S. BHARUCHA, L.C.E., Land Manager, Bombay Improvement Trust. C9074

BOOKS, STAMPS.

ASSORTED PACKETS of good unused STAMPS of Europe and South and Central America. Not more than four of a kind are included. 250, assorted, Rs. 3/4; 500, Rs. 8. IMPERIAL STAMP Co., Ltd. Allahabad. 9051

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED—One ½ ton to 1½ ton LORRY with body complete. Apply with price and particulars to Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—One 2½ H. P. MOTOR 220 volts, must be in thoroughly good and working condition. Apply Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—40 Single ROLLER GINS new or second-hand complete in every respect. S. SAJJANSINGH & SONS, Sangla Hill, (Punjab). C9003

WANTED—MULES AND RING FRAMES new or second-hand. Apply with quotations and full particulars to Box No. 3039. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R 2973

WANTED—Second-hand 8 to 10 WEFT RING FRAMES in good condition and working order to spin 16 to 20s counts, any make. Apply with full particulars to the MANAGER, The Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mill, Ltd., Indore. C8791

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ENGLISH BOAT, shape Landan by Fulker & Sons, with C. Springs and coupe wheels, excellent condition. Apply Box No. 2,046 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R 2983

FOR SALE.—ENGLISH VICTORIA an HORSE with harness. Price Rs. 1,250. Apply Box No. 2072, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." J9094

FOR SALE One English BROUGHAM CARRIAGE, complete with horse and harness in very good condition. Apply to R. E. COLLIN & Co., 7/10, Elphinstone Circle. Fort, Bombay. R 32

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—HUDSON MOTOR CAR, 4 Cylinder, 5 seater, in perfect condition. Apply Box No. 2045, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2982

GRAND RAFFLE OF MOTOR CAR, &c.—Please apply for books of eleven Tickets to Messrs. HASSAN & Co., Indor Residency. R 34

FOR SALE.—DAIMLER, silent knight 191 touring, dynamo lighting, overhauled new hood, tyres, paint excellent orde complete, delivery Nagpur. 7,500. Apply Box No. 2073, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R29

FOR SALE.—A best GERMAN MAK STOVER CAR, five seater, newly overhauled running 30 Miles in one Gallon of Petrol in best condition. Price Rs. 5,500 or near sum. Apply to Box No. 2,062, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R14

AUTOMOBILE AUCTION—Our next Auction of Cars, Lorries, Motor Cycles, Machinery, etc., will take place on Saturday, April 30th, at 2-30 p.m. sharp. (Entries will close on April 25th.) Among those which will be put up for sale to the highest bidder are a 6 cyl. Davis, a 6 cyl. Buick, an Indian Motor Cycle and Side Car, a Thor Motor Cycle, a Flanders Car, 16/20 Wolseley, two 11.9 Humbers, two 20 seater Busses, 85 Model Taxi, an Emblem Motor Cycle and Side Car, a Fiat Lorry, an Hupmobile Taxi, a two seater 8/10 H.-P. Renault, a Harley Davidson Motor Cycle, a Triumph Motor Cycle and Side Car, a Taxi Meter. (Send your entry in at once.) "MOTOR-MART", The I. A. C., Ltd., 310, Lamington Road, off Jacob's Circle. C9090

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET.—For office purposes, a big FLAT in the vicinity of Apollo Street, Fort, for immediate possession. Apply Box No. 2041. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R 2980

TO BE LET—BLOCK or SEPARATE ROOM with water pipe in all rooms and ventilation free suitable to Parsi and European Family. Address: Conaught Road, Byculla, opposite Victoria Gardens. R 20

TO LET.—Commodious BLOCKS, 2 rooms 6 set, airy, Electric Light, 24 hours water, 3rd Floor Rahim Mansions, Poi Baori, Parel. Bangalow like seperate closets, for moderate rent of 50 to 60. Applications to BIJAYA on spot or AMIR CHAND JAWALADAS, 93, Tamba Kanta Post 3, C9043

TO LET—GROUND FLOOR and FLATS at Nepean Sea Road, Dubash Estate No. 11, Sea View. Accommodation:—One hall, one dining and five bedrooms with bath rooms on latest sanitary principles, with four Servants' Quarters with Motor Garage facility. Apply on the premises or HAJEE DAWOOD HAJEE ELLIAS, No. 49/53, Kamberker Street. C8976

BOARD AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

TO LET—One OFFICE ROOM. Apply CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE'S SONS, 54, Apollo Street. R28

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

THE services of one ASSISTANT ENGINEER, one SUPERVISOR and one OVERSEER are required for permanent employment in the Dhrangadra State P. W. D., Only fully qualified men need apply to the SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, Dhrangadra, Kathiawar. C 9039

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that Messrs. GAJANAN & COMPANY, have REMOVED their office to JARIWALLA BUILDING, (1st Khetwady), near Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road, from 9th April, 1921. C8853

NOTICE.

ALL-INDIA RACQUET TOURNAMENT (Single) in Mysore next June for Professional players. First prize Rs. 500 and Runner-up Rs. 300. Also an open Single for Gentlemen players if more than 8 applicants. Prize will be a Cup. For particulars apply to

SADEG Z. SHAH, A.-D.-C.,
to H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore.
C9061

DESIRABLE SEASIDE SITE,

GOVERNMENT FORESHORE LAND, measuring 2,000 square yards, situated at Mahim, near E. D. Sassoon Dye Works, will be let on a lease for 99 years once renewable at revised Rent by Public Auction on FRIDAY, May, 13th, 1921, at 12 noon, in the Collector's Office, Old Custom House. Plan and conditions can be seen at the office of the Superintendent, Bombay City Survey and Land Records.

COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY.
Bombay Collector's Office,
Bombay, 18th April, 1921. C 9015

NOTICE.

WANTED—AN INDIAN DRAUGHTSMAN for the Locomotive Department of the Uganda Railway Administration in the British East Africa Protectorate having experience in Locomotive and Carriage and Wagon work and also in the preparation of specifications and estimate of costs. Salary Rs. 200, per month rising by annual increments of Rs. 15 to Rs. 300, per month. Period of engagement is three years under an agreement with free second class passage to and from Africa. For further particulars apply in writing only with copies of certificates etc., to

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents in India, East African
C 9080 Protectorates, Nicol Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N CO'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing about	Remarks
A Steamer		in June	for Montreal

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1330.

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agrve Fibre." For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50, Medows Street, Fort.

WANTED.

WANTED for the Chief Court of Lower Burma and other Court in Rangoon an INTERPRETER and TRANSLATOR on a salary of Rs. 100—10—250 per mensem with prospect of further promotion. A good knowledge of Guzerati, Hindi and Urdu with ability to read manuscript writings in these languages is essential. In addition a knowledge of Sindhi, Persian and Marwari is also desirable. None but those who have passed the I. A. or I. Sc. examination of an Indian University or its equivalent need apply. The selected candidate will be on probation for six months. Applications accompanied by copies of testimonials should reach the Registrar, Chief Court of Lower Burma, not later than the 15th May, 1921.

R. G. MCDOWALL,
Registrar,
Chief Court of Lower Burma.
Rangoon, 7th April, 1921. 9040

PRESS NOTICE

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the Temporary (War) Buildings, which are erected and can be seen in the grounds of the Deccan Agricultural College, Poona.

Tender Forms may be obtained from the Garrison Engineer, Poona, on payment of Re. 1 for each Form.

All tenders must be received by the D.A.D.M.W., Poona, not later than 15 days from the date of issue of this Press Notice.

The D.A.D.M.W., Poona reserves the right to reject any tender, or accept the whole or part of any tender.

Tenders submitted must be accompanied by Rs. 100 as earnest money, returnable to unsuccessful Tenderers.

The following information is a brief specification of the buildings offered for sale:—

No. 5 Buildings, 125ft. by 37ft. wide, including verandahs, with Corrugated Iron and Planked Walls, Shahabad Stone Floors, Single Mangalore Tiles on Corrugated Iron Roofs, and panelled and Glazed Doors.
Value at date of erection Rs. 16,188 each.
No. 3 Buildings from 309ft. to 350ft. by 37ft. wide ineluding verandahs.
Specifications as above.
Value at date of erection from Rs. 29,000 to Rs. 44,000 each.
No. 5 Buildings, 145ft. by 37ft. wide including verandahs. Specification as above.
Value at date of erection Rs. 37,000 each.
Besides numerous auxiliary buildings as detailed in Tender Form.
Total value of all buildings at date of eraction is 5½ lakhs approximately.
C 9033

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE MADRAS CLOTH MARKET, LTD

STATUTORY MEETING.

THE STATUTORY MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 420, Mint Street, Madras, on MONDAY, the 25th April, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (Standard Time).

To receive and adopt the Statutory Report and transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board,
CALLIANJEE & SONS,
Managing Agents.
Madras, 18th April, 1921. C9084

THE BRITISH INDIA BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION, LIMITED

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of the British India Banking and Industrial Corporation, Limited, will be held at 1, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 2nd day of May, 1921, at 2 p.m. (S. T.).

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st April to 2nd May, 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
H. P. AMIN,
Ag. Manager.
Dated 20th day of April, 1921.
Registered Office,
110/111, Great Western Buildings,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. C9096

THE WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES, LTD

NOTICE.

THE following Shareholders have LOST or MISLAID the documents, noted against their name, and have now individually executed Indemnity Bonds for the purpose of obtaining Share Certificates which will be issued after the 15th June, 1921. If therefore any person has any claim over these shares, he must intimate to the Company before the above date.

No. of Allotment Letter	Names and Address.	Documents Lost.
182 & 521	Raja Bahadur Sri Jawahir Singhji of Saharangarh	Allotment Receipt Application Deposit Receipt.
1	Dorab N. Master of Bombay.	Allottment Letter
187	Jeronimo Vincent Rodrigue of Bombay	Application Deposit.
284	Narhari Amritlal of Ahmedabad.	Allotment Receipt.
285	Mrs. Kamla Amritlal of Ahmedabad	Allotment Receipt
322	Odhavji Nagandas of Sayla, Kathiwar	Allotment Receipt

For The Western India Tanneries, Ltd.,
C 9087 MANAGING AGENTS.

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

RETIRING ROOMS, each equipped with lights and separate bathrooms, for week-end and other visitors, are available at Matheran Station at an inclusive charge of Rs. 8-8 per head per day for board and lodging.

Separate meals are provided at the following charges:—

	Rs. a. p.
Chota Hajri	0 12 0
Breakfast	2 2 0
Lunch	2 2 0
Dinner	2 8 0

Application for rooms, etc., should be made to Messrs. Louis Fernandes and Sons, Matheran Station. Meals may be ordered in advance by informing the Guard at Victoria Terminus or Neral Stations.

I. W. STOKES,
for General Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 6th April, 1921. C8911

TIMBER AUCTION AT JHELUM.

ALL kinds and classes of Timber (deodar, blue pine Chil pine and Fir). In stock at our Jhelum Timber Depot will be sold by Public Auction at 7 a.m. on the 26th of April, 1921, and subsequent dates till stock is cleared.

Timber will be put up in big and small lots to suit all intending purchasers.

The quantity proposed to be auctioned are roughly as under:—

ROUND TIMBER.
Deodar logs one lakh cubic feet.
Blue pine logs one lakh cubic feet.
Fir logs one lakh cubic feet.

SAWN TIMBER.
Deodar scantings of all sizes forty thousand.
Blue pine scantings of all sizes ten thousand.
Chil pine scantings of all sizes ten thousand.
Fir scantings of all sizes.

RAI BAHADUR L. TIRATH RAM SHAH, M. B.,
Timber Merchant.
Jhelum. C9021

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "Calcutta Maru" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 20th April from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Bombay, 20th April, 1921.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE JAMSETJEE GOLVALLA, SORABJI COOVERJI RUSTOMJI SORABJI COOVERJI and Miss KHARSHED SORABJI COOVERJI and JEHANGIR BEJONJI GOLVALLA have agreed to sell to Bai MEHERBAI, wife of Hormusji Rustomji Nariman, the whole of the property belonging to them described in the schedule below.

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share or otherwise in the said property, or any part thereof, is hereby requested to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their office in The Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay within fourteen days from the date hereof, after which period the sale will be completed without regard to any claim of which notice has not been received.

Dated this 14th day of April, 1921.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Champagully and Vithalwady, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 62¾ square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 444 New No. 2328, Old Survey No. 144 and New Survey No. 1572, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 1560 and Street Nos .9-11-2 and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the North and East by Vithalwady Street on or towards the West by the house of Joshi Jetha Valjee on or towards the South by Champaguily.

LITTLE & CO.,
Attorneys for Bai Meherbai, wife of Hormusji Rustomji Nariman. C 9028

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of DATTATRAYA VISHNU DONGRE, of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk, residing at Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay .....Deceased.

Bai SATYABHAMABAI, widow of the deceased abovenamed of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this fourteenth day of April, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one, and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL
Ag. Registrar

E. J. DAVAR.
The 7th day of April, 1921.
Messrs. SABNIS & GOREGAOKER.
Petitioner's Attorneys. C9095

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with Sections 88 and 167 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the New Customs House, Ballard Road, on MONDAY, the 25th April, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following goods:—

Rice, empty bottles, Florida water, cocoanuts, essence, cycle, skins, sample paint, toy boat, tea, baggage, Ostrich feathers, golf sticks, wearing apparels, timber scraps, scantlings, deck and cane chairs, miscellaneous goods, etc., etc.

1 Iron Flagst with wire stays, stay moorings, and signal yard complete.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st April, 1921.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURES, DECEASED GODREJ SAFE AND INSOLVENT'S SAFES OF WELL-KNOWN MAKE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 25th April, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 15, Apollo Street, Fort, the following household and office furniture such as drawing room suits of sofas and chairs, armed and armless chairs, tables, fancy teapoys, mirror door cupboards, book-stands, insolvent's safes of well-known make, and deceased Godrej safe, motors, cycles, etc., etc., by the order of S. J. Chawksey and Liladhar Devajee appointed Receivers in the High Court Suit No. 3342 of 1920, the property of Madhavdas Kersondas deceased as under:

One Godrej safe, 4 gadies, 5 takias, mehta box, one carpet, two silver lotas, one silver tumbler, pair of scissor, two yards, etc., etc.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of the Insolvents:—

Re Ragunath Badrichand's—one safe, one mehta box, one small mehta box, gadi, takia, patalas, etc.

Re. Ishwarlal Kalidas—One safe of "The Diamond Safe Co."

By the order of the party concerned—A big lot of mulls, dhoties, etc.

One Douglas motor cycle No. 139 U.P. A.P. Carriages, Horses, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers
Bombay, 21st April, 1921.

SALES BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.
AUCTIONEER.
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASKS OF ALIZARINE RED PASTE OF GERMAN-MAKE.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 21st instant, 1921, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Vadgadi New Bardan Lane, at the shop of Seth Gagalbhai Raichand, tea merchant, by the order of Messrs. T. R. S. Rajan and Co. and on account and at the risk of the defaulting, purchaser Mr. Abdul Haji Latiff, colour merchant of Vadgadi, Bombay.

2 casks of 4 cwt. each 20 per cent. Alizarine Red Paste "Cow" Brand, German Badische's. 25 per cent. of the value of goods will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st April, 1921.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO
On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS HOUSE-BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.

Auction Sale of about 400 tons Maulmin selected first class Maulmin Indian and second class and Eastern Indian teak squares.

On THURSDAY the 21st, and FRIDAY the 22nd instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) daily, Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Auction at the Sewree Bunder, by order of Messrs. Vithal Ambaram and Co., the undermentioned teak squares:—

JBMT 375 teak squares about 85 tons.
Almond L 920 teak squares about 140 tons.
PSD 37 teak squares about 8½ tons.
DOS 160 teak squares about 40 tons.
SDB 52 teak squares about 6½ tons.
JRB 11 teak squares about 2 tons.
MSZ 100 teak squares about 25 tons.
STAL 151 teak squares about 65 tons.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASES FANCY.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Vullymahomed Aboo and Co. and on account and at the risk of Yahudi K. E. Ebhrahim of Parsi Gully:—

2 cases each 50 pieces Fancy 27 inches 40/45 yards.

NOTICE.

The Auction Sale of the remaining unclaimed Parcels, etc., at Bori Bunder, will be proceeded with To-day and To-morrow, both days at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

MEHTA & CO
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st April, 1921.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE TIMBER SHOP WITH STOCK-IN-TRADE, GOODWILL, ETC., AT DONTAD STREET, KHADACK.

Suit No. 1142 of 1920.
Hanifabai vs. Noorbai.

Under instruction from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver herein, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 21st inst. sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

The whole of the stock-in-trade, goodwill, shop, etc., as a going concern consisting of a large lot of teakwood and jungli planks, rafters, cornices, patties, one large saw, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 21st April, 1921.

MESSRS. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE

Under the kind instruction received from the Chief Ordnance Officer, Kirkee Arsenal, Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE, Government Auctioneer, will hold a Public Auction at Kirkee Arsenal on FRIDAY, 22nd April, 1921, at 2 p.m., of the following Army woollen and cotton unservicable clothing:—

A large quantity of warm and cotton blankets, razais, mosquito nets, great coats, coats warm, boots ankle, flannel and cotton shirts, mittens woollen, waistcoats warm, woollen jackets, trousers and shorts khaki drill, pyjamas warm, suttrinjees, kurtalis, flannel, gunny, jerseys, towels, putties, etc.

Condition of sale will be read over on the spot.

Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE,
Government Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

Messrs K. D. and Brothers present,
TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK.
A Glorious Hindi Photo-drama
"NARSINHA MEHETA"
The Celebrated Devotee of Shree Krishna.
Four Shows Daily: at 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)
Globe Cinema
(Sandhurst Road).
NEXT WEEK!
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers will present
Another Soul-Stirring Hindi Mythological Photo-drama
"Krishna Sudama"
(7 Reels—7,000 feet.)

BOMBAY'S POPULAR RENDEZVOUS
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Tram Terminus Girgaum.
Four Shows daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
TO-NIGHT
THE THIRD INSTALMENT
of the Brother's Million-dollar Serial
THE
Silent Avenger
a popular Story of LOVE and HONOUR, DANGER and DARING
featuring
The Screen-idol of the Millions
William Duncan
with beautiful, daring
EDITH JOHNSON
EXTRA SHOW TO-DAY & TO-MORROW at 3-30 p.m.

Digitized by financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

AMUSEMENT.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay,
LAMINGTON ROAD
TO-NIGHT
RUTH ROLAND
IN
RUTH
OF THE
ROCKIES
EPISODE 5
Double Crossed
EPISODE 6
The Eagles Nest
PATHE GAZETTE
LATEST
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
GET OUT & GET UNDER
A 2-REEL COMEDY SPECIAL
Time:—7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m, Daily
Matinee:—on Bank Holidays and Saturday at: 5-15 p. m. and Sundays at: 3-30 and 5 p.m
Popular Prices
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS present
TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK
CECIL B. De MILLE'S
PRODUCTION
"Don't change your Husband"
(6 Reels—6000 feet)
The trifling things may change the whole current of married life. In this case he liked onions, and his wife was sensitive. Some might not blame her for preferring the polished traveler, but the advice.
"Don't change your Husband"
was followed in the end!
A Paramount-Artcraft Super-Production featuring the beautiful
GLORIA SWANSON
A 2-Reel Comedy in the Programme.
Four shows Daily at 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

NEXT WEEK!
Messrs K. D. and Brothers
will present
A Superb Vitagraph Photo-play
"THOROUGHBRED"
Featuring the pretty
ALICE JOICE.

NEAR CHARNI ROAD STATION
To-night! at 9-30 p.m. ! ! To-night !!!
Matinees on Saturday & Sunday at 5 p.m
3rd Week, Still a huge Success
PATWARDHAN CIRCUS
and
Menagerie
Admitted by all to be the finest show of its kind.
Hundreds unable to gain admittance nightly.
Enormous success of our first change of programme.
Mr. Herambrao Patwardhan's
daring feats with his powerful
LIONS AND CHEETHAS
are greatly appreciated.
J. Carson's wonderful Motor Jump.
has become a household word in Bombay Don't forget to see Francs and his Mathematical
DOG BOBBY
Doing addition and subtraction, an act defying all human intelligence.
SPECIAL PRICES TO-NIGHT.
Prices Rs. 4, 3, 2 1 & Ans 8
If you really wish to have an enjoyable evening, please pay a visit to our Circus
P. G. PATWARDHAN, Proprietor. R. V. PATWARDHAN, Manager

AMUSEMENTS.

The Excelsior

THREE FAREWELL CONCERTS
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.
and SATURDAY
April 23rd at 9-30 p. m.
SUNDAY MATINEE
April 24th at 5 p m.
TWO GREAT ARTISTES
LEO AND JAN.
CHERNIAVSKY
VIOLINIST, PIANIST.

1. Sonata for Violin and Piano No. 2 Grieg
2. Violin Concerto
3. Piano Solos
   (a.) Toccato.....Bach Buschi
   (b.) Gavotte.....Stevenhagan
   (c.) Military March....Schubert
4. Violin Solos
   (a.) Nocturne.....Chopin
   (b) Carnival Russe....Wieniavsky

PROGRAMME APRIL 23rd at 9-30 p. m.
1. Sonata for Piano and Violin..C. Franck
2. Violin Concerto.....Vieuxtemps
3. Piano Solos
SONATA APPASSIONATO BEETHOVEN
4. Violin Solos
   (a.) Romance.....Beethoven
   (b.) Polonaise.....Wieniavsky
PLAN AT ROSE & Co.
Upto 6 p.m, after 7 p m. at the Theatre

THE EXCELSIOR
To-day at 6-30 p. m, only.
FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY
GEO. T. BATTY
presents
The New Versatiles
A delightful Musical Cocktail of the choicest Ingredients, served up in an entire New and Novel Manner
COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME FROM TO-DAY.
"OUR GIRLS and Their Physique"
Series No. 2
POPULAR PRICES
BOOKING AT THE THEATRE.
CHERNIAVSKY.
To-night at 9-30 p. m.

THE EXCELSIOR
COMMENCING SATURDAY, 23rd April.
Special Engagement
of the famous Italian Prima Donna
SIGNORA GONSALEZ
in excerpts from famous Grand Operas. Plan at S. ROSE & Co. from Monday 18th.

The Empress

TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
A SENSATIONAL EXPOSE OF THE MODERN MARRIAGE MART IN NEW YORK SOCIETY
BESSIE BARRISCALE
in the
"Notorious Mrs. Sands"

The Empire

To-day 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"All the World's a Stage"
Adapted from the well-known novel
featuring
MDLLE. THEA
A Romantic Photoplay in 6 Reels. Absolutely the finest photo dramatic triumph of the year.

THE WEATHER.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
Monday	21th	h. m. m 0 48 1 31a	ft. in. 27 2 28 4

LOW WATER.

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still.
Monday		h. m. m 6 00 a	ft. in. 13 4 8 6

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 20th April 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme north. The air is drier than usual at Lahore and in the south-east of the division. Temperature remains considerably higher than usual both by day and by night.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Both day and night temperatures are above normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear except at Karachi and Kotah where they are lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Jacobabad and Mount Abu and in excess at Jodhpur and Kotah. Day temperature is higher than usual in north and east Rajputana; night temperature is above normal in upper Sind and north Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded in Kathiawar. Humidity is in excess in north Gujarat, Cutch and south-east Kathiawar. Both day and night temperatures are nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Chanda reports 0.10in. of rain. Skies are lightly clouded and the air is generally drier than usual. both by day and by night.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded in the south and lightly clouded in the north of the division. Humidity is in defect at Ratnagiri. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded and the air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is higher than usual in north Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—A few light falls of rain have occurred in Malabar and the south of the Central Provinces and there have been duststorms in upper Sind and in the north and south-west Punjab. Colombo reports moderate sea and a fall of 0.24in. of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded except in the south Punjab, north Rajputana and the United Provinces where they are clear. Temperature is higher than usual in the Punjab and the United Provinces and in the adjacent parts of Rajputana and the Central Provinces.

Forecast.—No large change is likely.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 19th April 1921.

The western disturbance has caused local rain in Kashmir and a few falls in the North-West Frontier Province. Rainfall has also occurred nearly generally in Central Burma and locally in Mysore, Malabar and the Madras Deccan, while there have been a few falls in Assam, Bengal, south Hyderabad south-east Madras and the north Madras coast.

Chief amounts are:—Toungoo three inches; Maymyo, Silchar, Parachinar, Hyderabad (Deccan) a quarter; Chitaldrug one, Coimbatore a half, Bellary three quarters and Masulipatam two.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, 20th APRIL, 1921.

	Temp in Shade: Maximum of Past 24 hours	Temp in Shade: Minimum of Past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 hrs	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total 1st November to date	Rainfall: Departure 1st November to date
Persian Gulf—						
Bushire	77.8	69.0	59	..	4.76	+5.90
Do. (19th)	80 7	73.5	78	..	4 76	—5.89
Jask	91.5	79.4	57	..	0.06	—3 98
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
Punjab—						
Multan	97.3	70.4	65	..	0 17	—1 67
Rawalpindi	102 7	76.7	59	..	0 73	—1 65
Lahore	98.4	69.8	53	..	0.01	—1 34
Hissar	103 5	73 1	36	..	0.11	—1 78
Ambala	109 4	76 2	21	..	3.63	—2.08
Delhi	109 6	73.2	33	..	1 47	—2 19
United Provinces—						
Agra	107 0	82.2	28	..	1.52	—1.78
Mainpuri	110 5	81.8	22	..	1.28	—0 44
Jhansi	109.5	74 6	32	..	3.38	+1 42
Cawnpore	111.0	85.1	63	..	2 51	+1 45
Allahabad	109.6	80.0	38	..	2.04	—0 23
Sind and Rajputana						
Jacobabad	111.1	79 3	26	..	0	—0 24
Karachi	97	86 8	44	..	0.22	—1 23
Ajmer	86	1 77 5	18	..	0.22	—1 30
Jaipur	102.6	82.4	74	..	0.44	—1 22
Kotha	107.6	75.1	78	..	0 66	—1 21
Mount Abu	109	0 80.3	82	..	0	—1 76
Gujarat, Kathiawar & Central India West—						
Bhuj	89.0	70.4	72	..	0	—1 21
Dwarka	89.7	74 1	68	..	0	—0 76
Veraval	89 6	79.1	80	..	0	—1.21
Rajkot	94.9	75 2	74	..	0	—0 55
Bhavnagar Para.	102 3	74 0	72	..	0	—0 83
Surat	101.6	72 8	30	..	0 07	—0 47
Ahmedabad	102 4	74.2	35	..	0	—0 51
Deesa	105 6	76 9	18	..	0	—0 87
Neemuch	106 7	72 9	19	..	0.08	—0 36
Indore	104.7	74.8	17	..	0.47	—0 40
Central Provinces—						
Jubbulpore	105 1	74 8	30	..	1.27	—0 52
Saugor	105 7	76 9	20	..	0.88	0 81
Hoshangabad	106 2	78.2	15	..	0.80	0 65
Khandwa	108 1	77 8	12	..	0.46	—1 78
Akola	109.3	79 9	20	..	0.10	—1 50
Amraoti	109 2	81.0	23	..	0.25	1 17
Nagpur	108 3	80 5	67	..	0 38	0 26
Chanda	107 8	85.1	55	0.10	0.48	2.09
Raipur	92	0 80.0	72	..	2.47	+1.98
Konkan—						
Bombay	91	5 85 1	83	..	0	—2 88
Ratnagiri	88	6 78 8	19	..	0	—2 96
Mormugao	93	6 77 1	17	..	0.40	0 31
Karwar	105	7 79 4	30	..	0.33	0 66
Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad—						
Malegaon	99.8	73 2	26	..	0	—1 05
Ahmednagar	100	5 70 2	40	..	0.27	—1 19
Poona	99	5 69.4	63	..	0 87	1 03
Sholapur	98	6 73 8	14	..	0.43	1 12
Bijapur	93	0 73 9	16	..	0.04	1 49
Belgaum	104	1 77 5	63	..	2.87	0 71
Aurangabad	100	4 69 1	14	..	0.04	1 85
Nizamabad (Indur).	97	2 81 7	18	..	0 75	—2 26
Hyderabad	91	4 82 3	44	..	0 39	—1.44
Malabar and Ceylon—	88.6	73.8	72	..	0.54	..
Minicoy	89.7	79.1	84	..	13 28	+3.66
Calicut	8	0 75	71	..	28 91	+5 79
Cannanore	92	3 77 1	81	..	39.99	+7 05
Colombo	84	1 75 7	83	0.24	4.73	+1 61
Madras (excluding Malabar) and Mysore—						
Masulipatam	..	78 2	..	..	..	..
Bellary	..	74 1	62	..	1 54	..
Cuddapah	97	4 81 5	56	..	3 59	—1.83
Madras	94	1 80 5	7	..	37 96	—16.71
Bangalore	88	3 70 3	61	..	7.82	—2.20
Coimbatore	93	3 74.5	72	..	13 28	+6.39
Trichinopoly	98	4 76.6	76	..	30.10	+20.24
Negapatam	93	1 76 3	75	..	68.58	37 83

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 20.

S S Winkfield Coleborn, Rangoon.
S S Calcutta Maru Matsushima, Kobe etc.
S S Linga Grant Karachi.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday.

S S City of Karachi, Brown, Marmagoa.
S S Liverpool Maru, Takashaki, Kobe etc.
S S Bolton Abbey, Sample, Hamburg, etc.
S S Ahmedi, Cunningham, Busreh.
S S Braunfels, Taylor, Karachi.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Barala for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Clan Mackenzie for Antwerp.

S S Winkfield:—The B I S N Coy. steamer Winkfield 3,194 tons, Captain E Coleborn, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Calcutta Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Calcutta Maru, 3,218 tons, Captain G Matsushita, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe etc., with a general cargo and one passenger.

S S Linga:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Linga 958 tons, Captain W E Grant arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

S S City of Karachi:—The City Line steamer City of Karachi, 3,571 tons, Captain J Brown, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Marmagoa, with same bottom cargo.

S S Liverpool Maru: The N Y K steamer Liverpool Maru, 4,259 tons, Captain K Takashaki, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe etc., with a general cargo.

S S Bolton Abbey: The E D Sassoon Coy's steamer Bolton Abbey, 3,743 tons, Captain C. F Sample, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hamburg etc., with a general cargo.

S S Ahmedi:—The Eastern S N Coy's steamer Ahmedi, 1,331 tons, Captain J Cunningham will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Braunfels:—The J F Coy's steamer Braunfels, 3,558 tons, Captain J A Tayler, will sail to-day from Bombay Harbour for Karachi with a general cargo.

EXPORT.

April 20.

S S Sicilia to Hull 1993 cwt. cotton seed Kalyandas & Co.; 1000 cwt. myrabollams Forbes F Campbell & Co.; 4000 cwt. cotton seed Mitsues Kaisha.

S S Sicilia to Marsellies 2000 cwt. castor-seed Volkart Bros.; 4640 cwt. linseed, Ralli Bros.; 1039 cwt. groundnut, Louis Dreyus & Co.

S S Cicilia to London 16 bdles woollen carpet Nimazi.

S S Bolton Abbay to Hamburg 21 cwt. gum kadaya P. Cooverjee and Co.; 25 bags cotton Sardhaman Bros.; 220 bags cotton L S Thakor and Co.; 7 cases stoves H. ware, E D Sassoon and Co.

S S Bolton Abbay to Ghent 16 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Morocco to Leith 1000 cwt. cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Lapbata to Leith 20,000/cwt. cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Heman Maru to Kobe 250 bags cotton Yokohama K. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton Toyo M. Kaisha.

S S Heman Maru to Yokohama 100 bales cotton Yokohama K. Kaisha.

S S Heman Maru to Nagaski 100 bales cotton Yokohama K. Kaisha.

S S Heman Maru to Yakoachi 500 bales cotton Toyo M. Kaisha.

S S Saun Maru to Yakeachi 950 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Saun Maru to Yakohama 200 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Saun Maru to Kobe 1637 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha.

S S Saun Maru to Moji 400 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha.

S S Bombay Maru to Shanghai 300 bales cotton R D Tata and Co.; 1500 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha.

S S Bombay Maru to Nagaski 300 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha.

S S Bombay Maru to Hongkong 18 cwt. ivory H. Laljee and Co.

S S Bombay Maru to Yakohama 4 cwt. ivory H. Laljee and Co.

S S Bombay Maru to Osaka 500 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Bombay Maru to Kobe 500 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha.

IMPORTS

April 20.

S S Ischia from Genoa, Agents Mariltima Rabonna—350 casks flooring tiles; 2430 cases flooring tiles; 240 cases vermouth; 144 pieces marbles tiles; 256 cases marbles; 155 cases brass disc; 53 cases brass sheets; 35 bags gum arabic; 12 bags gum myrrah; 500 bags almond; 550 bags sulphur; 90 cases wine; 171 barrel pomnic.

S S Wariva from Basra Agents British India Steam N. Co. 44 cases aeroplane origins; 100 bdles wet dobs.

S S Frankdale from Rangoon Agents Scindia Steam N. Co. 96,346 bags rice; 3005 bags cotton seed; 1009 bags grain.

S S Benfield from Bassein Agents British India Steam N. Co. 99,610 bags rice.

S S Trevenion from Cardif Agents Mackinon Mackenzie & Co. 6,370-18 tons coal.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 18th April, 1921

Means of observation taken at 6 a. m. 10 a. m, 2 p. m. 4 p. m. and 10 p m

Barometer corrected to 32 deg, Fahr—	—	inches	— 29.838
Temperature of Air	—	degrees	— 84 8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	—	,,	— 77 6
Dew Point	—	,,	— 75 0
Relative humidity of Air	—	,,	— 0 728
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky — cloudy—10)—	—	—	4 0
Maximum temperature of Air degrees—			90 4
Minimum do do ,,			— 78 4
General direction of Wind From Midnight	—		WNW, SW, NW
Movement of Wind in 24 hours to Midnight	—		Miles 152

A correspondent writes:—The Saraswat Brahma Samaj, Margaon, (Goa) celebrated its anniversary by especially inviting Dr. Savarkar to lecture on "National Life." Some petty local officers asked the lecturer not to mention the names of Lokmanya Tilak and Mahatma Gandhi in his lecture, on pain of stopping the meeting. Dr. Savarkar rightly refused to lecture on these conditions, as he was ready to bear the whole responsibility himself. The bureaucrats deserved non-cooperation, but the Portuguese Government deserved co-operation. Dr. Savarkar made frequent references to Lokamanya Tilak and Mahatma Gandhi. The local officials, however, did not break up the meeting by force.

THE BANK STATEMENT THAT ANY MAN OR WOMAN CAN UNDERSTAND

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

SIMPLIFIED BALANCE-SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1920

THE BANK OWES TO DEPOSITORS .. .. Rs. 11,03,00,000

FOR THIS PURPOSE WE HAVE

I Cash & Deposits with other Banks	Rs.	1,83,00,00
II Investments in Treasury Bills, Govt. Bonds etc. ..	,,	2,34,00,000
III. Loans to Individuals & Banks	,,	7,21,00,000
IV. Bank Premises	,,	35,00,000
TOTAL TO MEET INDEBTEDNESS	Rs.	11,73,00,000.
Leaving a surplus of	Rs.	70,00,000
Add to this the Reserve Liability of our Share-holders ..	,,	50,00,000
GIVING A NET RESULT OF A SURPLUS OF Rs. 1,20,00,000 OVER OUR LIABILITIES..	Rs.	1,20,00,000.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Managing Director

MOTOR . . .
. . AUCTION
30th April (Saturday) at 2-30 p.m.
REGISTER YOUR CARS IMMEDIATELY.
Entries will be closed on 25th April.
For particulars and forms apply to:—
THE
INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LD.
WORKS AND GARAGE:—
310, Lamington Road,
(at Jacob Circle) Phone No. 5995.
HEAD OFFICE:—320, Mint Road,
Phone No. 4643.

FANCY FITTINGS.

and Sanitary Ware of every description.
We instal bath tubs, wash-basins and drainage at competitive rates. Estimates Free.
10, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
CLUBWALLA & CO.

Bery's Automatic Hand Loom
is capable of weaving three timesmore cloth than ordinary Looms on account of automatic motions.
Price Rs. 250.
Bery's Hand Spinning Machine is free from mechanical defects and thus produces finer and better yarn, Price Rs. 15.
POSTAGE Rs. 3/
RICE FLOUR & OIL MILLS,
Disintegrators, Oil and Steam Engines and Boilers, Workshop Machinery generally in stock.
B. D. BERY & Co,
43, Ripon Street, CALCUTTA.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.
A Wonderful Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first day or any irregularity of the Period a few pills may be swallowed. Those who use them recommend them, hence their immense sale. At all Chemists and Stores or post free from Martin's Chemical Works, Calcutta.

J. V. Naviakhi & Co.,
KANTA BUILDING
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY
STATIONERY DRAWING & PAINTING MATERIALS.
Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
Price List Free on Application.

THE PHOENIX TAXI AND TRANSPORT SERVICE, LIMITED.
MOTOR ACCESSORIES DEPOT
Opp. Empire Cinema,
Murzban Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.
Everything for the Motorist.
Regular Petrol Supply.
Telegrams: "Phoenix" Bombay. Telephone: No. 1132.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS

COTTON

Liverpool, 14th April, 1921

		Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool,		4,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		—
,, ,, Sales of East Indian		30
,, ,, Imports		—

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Egyptian F G F Spot Fair Inquiry.		7 94
Sakels		17 60
New York, 11 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at coming time.)	May	11 95
	July	12 51
	Oct.	13 06
New Orleans 10 a. m.	May.	11 62
	July	12 08

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 14th April, 1921

Months	To-day's prices
Apl.	
May	7.87
June	
July	8.02
Aug.	
Sep.	
Oct	8.25
Nov.	
Dec.	
Jan.	8.46
Feb	
Mar	8.53

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 14th April, 1921

April	7 71
May	7 86
June	7 93
July	8 08
August	8 17
September	8 26
October	8 31
November	8 3[illegible]
December	8 42
January	8 46
February	8 39
March	8 53

Tone:—Quiet but Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

July	15 40

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 14th April, 1921.

Months.	To-day's prices
April	15 35
May	15 25
June	15 1[illegible]
July	15/10
[illegible]	15/10
Sep.	15 [illegible]0
Oct.	15/15
Nov	15/10

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 14th April, 1921

M.G. Bengal, Good	6.10
,, ,, Fully Good	4.60
,, ,, Fine	4.85
,, No. 1 Oomra, Good	5.10
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	5 60
,, ,, ,, Fine	5.85
,, Broach, Good	6.55
,, ,, Fully Good	6.80
,, ,, Fine	7.05
,, Sainde, Good	3.98
,, ,, Fully Good	4 48
,, ,, Fine	4 73

AMERICAN MARKET.

New York, 14th April, 1921

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	16 000
,, ,, Exports to Great Britain	6,000
,, ,, ,, to Continent	—
Futures at New York May	11.67
Futures at New York, July	12.31
Oct	12.77
Spot Cotton at New York	12 00
Orleans	11.00
Futures at New Orleans May,	11.43
,, ,, July	11.88
Rate Rio Coffee No. 7 quality)	61.16
Demand Bills	390 25
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. Mined	99 1/2
,, ,, Foreign	58 3/4

CLOSING PRICES.

New York, 15th April, 1921.

	To-day's Prices.
May	12 11
July	12 05
October	13 14
May	8 09
July	8 29
October	8 59
January	8 63

Telegraph Transfers	—	—1 3 7/8	Steady
Bar Silver Spot—	—	—33 3/4	Quiet
Bar Gold—	—	—104/11	Quiet

MONEY MARKET.

London, 14th April, 1921

Rentes 3%	55 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	34 1/8
,, 2 Months hence	33 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—	
Declined Owing to China and..	
Continental Selling	Quiet.
Discounts Bank of England Rate 7%	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	6 1/8
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	6
,, Fine Trade Bill 3 Months	7 1/8
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	7 1/2
Interest day to day loans	6
7 day Market loans	5 1/2

Since 15th April, 1920.

EXCHANGE.

London, 14th April, 1921.

On London at Paris	254 92
In Italy	280 12
In Germany	7 5

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16 36
Christianis	24 28
Amsterdam	11 27 3/4
Switzerland	22 6/
Belgium	53 05
Athens	56 25

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£13 1/2
Hongkong	£95
National	£37

WAR LOANS.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£70 1/2
Victory Bonds 4%	£76 1/2
War Loans 5% 1929/47	£86 15/16
Consols 2 1/2%	£48 1/4
Rupee Paper 3½%	£35 1/2
Indian Stock—3½% Sterling Loans	£55 1/2
Government Securities 3%	£17 1/2

WHEAT.

London, 14th April, 1921

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62½ lbs. Afloat...£76.6

BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs Afloat...£76/6

AUSTRALIAN F A Q 78/6 Quoted —

Grades A. Quoted £ 3/6

KARACHI BARLEY Grades B. Quoted ...£68/6

WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs C I F. Afloat ... £76/6

Argentine Plate. 78 kg. ... £76/6

SEEDS.

London, 14th April, 1921

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold April-May, Quoted ... £15 3

RAPESEED, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Mar.-April, ...

RAPESEED, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship April-May, Nominal ... £13 3

TONE OF RAPESEED:—

LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship April-May, Quiet and Easy ... £16 3

TONE OF LINSEED:—

LINSEED, Argentine (La Plata) ... April-May, Buyers Quiet & Easy £13 1/2

COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) April-May, Sellers ... £9 1/4

TORIA RAPESEED:—April-May, Sellers ... £16 3/4

LINSEED CALCUTTA, April-May ...

June, Sellers Quiet and Easy ... £15 3/4

JAVA SUGAR.

London, 14th April, 1921

Fine White Java C & F. Calcutta June, Sellers ... 31/3

Fine White Java C & F. Bombay June-July, Sellers ... 32

Fine White Java C & F. Karachi June-July, Sellers ... 32/3

Tone:—Quieter.

METALS.

London, 14th April, 1921

English best Selected Copper	£70
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£68 11/1
Copper Braziers	£116
Yellow Metal	£10
Hard Spelter	£20 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£27
Tin Block	£156

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure May-June, 11

Tone:—

Plantation First Latex Crepe March, 11

Tone:—

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, April 20.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 29-9-0.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 90-8-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/3 11/16.
D. D. on London 1/3 23/32.
3 M/st D. A. 1/4 3/16.
D. D. on Paris Frc. 345.
3 M/st D. A. Frc. 380.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 187.
60 D/st D. P. Rs. 180.
American Cross rate $3.93.
Paris Cross rate Frc. 54.20.
German Cross rate 245.
London Silver spot D. 34 7/8.
London Silver forward D. 34 3/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 79.
5½ per cent. Bonds due 1920-22 100.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 70.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 57.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 62.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930 96.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 62.
5 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 62.

SHARES.

The market was closed to-day.

There was a hailstorm, accompanied by a heavy downpour of rain at Bangalore on the 17th instant. The gale towards the evening brought down a large number of trees.

MONTAGU'S REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. in their circular letter dated, London, 24th March, 1921, say:

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue is £126,524,750, as compared with £126,513,185 last week.

A fair amount of gold came on offer and was, as usual, taken for the United States.

It is reported from New York that dol. 2,841,000 and dol. 500,000 in gold have been received in that city from London and Paris respectively.

The Indian gold market is inclined to be active whenever fluctuations occur in the sterling exchange. The Banks bought freely at the time when exchange dipped to 1s. 3d. and the quotation rose to Rs. 29-12-0 the tola. At this price about 60,000 tolas (22,500 ozs.) a day arrived from up-country, but when the value of the rupee improved to 1s. 3½d., the sum of the daily arrivals fell to about 20,000 tolas (7,500 ozs.). The Bombay Bazaar is said to have sold to the Banks for the March settlement, no less than ten lacs of tolas (375,000 ozs.)—worth at 1s. 3d. the rupee about £1,812,500.

SILVER.

The market has been under the influence of speculation in Chinese exchange since we last addressed you, and purchases were made freely on that account although the China exchange was under the parity of silver. The wave spent itself yesterday, having carried the price as high as 34 1/8d. for cash and 33¾d. for two months on the day before. The result of the movement may not be favourable to the future of the market, for the fresh bull accounts opened must sooner or later be liquidated, as China has already more silver than she really needs and we understand that silver is disposed to flow toward the treaty ports, thus increasing the visible stock. The Indian Bazaars have bought and also sold. Continental supplies have been moderate. China sold at the falling price yesterday. To-day was a holiday market, and business was on quite a small scale.

We learn from Bombay under date of the 4th inst. that the average offtake—owing to fear of the imposition of an import duty—rose to about 300 bars a day. Nevertheless, the price of the metal fell, the market being well supplied from China with offerings of bars and sycee. These found ready purchasers, because they were on sale below the parity of London prices, and because the Bazaars like to buy silver when it nears the quotation of 80 per tola.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS FOR RUPEES.

(In lacs of Rupees.)

Notes in Circulation, 16,460 Feb. 28; 16,441 Mar. 7; 16,490 Mar. 15; Silver coin and bullion in India, 6,411 Feb. 28; 6,395 Mar. 7; 6,437 Mar. 15; Silver coin and bullion out of India, ... Feb. 28; ..... Mar. 7; ..... Mar. 15; Gold coin and bullion in India, 2,407 Feb. 28; 2,406 Mar. 7; 2,411 Mar. 15; Gold coin and bullion out of India, ... Feb. 28; ..... Mar. 7; ..... Mar. 15; Securities (Indian Government), 6,807 Feb. 28; 6,807 Mar. 7; 6,807 Mar. 15; Securities (British Government), 835 Feb. 28; 835 Mar. 7; 835 Mar. 15. No rupees were coined during the week ending 15th instant.

The stock in Shanghai on the 19th inst. consisted of about 46,200,000 ounces in sycee, 39,000,000 dollars, and 550 bars of silver, as compared with about 45,780,000 ounces in sycee, and 36,500,000 dollars on the 12th inst. (No advice was received of any holding of silver bars on the 12th).

The Shanghai exchange is quoted at 3s. 1d the tael. Quotations Bar Silver p.oz. std.:

March 18.—32.5/8d. cash 32.1/8d.
March 19.—33.1/2d. cash 33.—d.
March 21.—33.5/8d. cash 33.—d.
March 22.—34.1/8d. cash 33.3/4d.
March 23.—331/8d. cash 32.7/8d.
March 24.—33.1/8d. cash 32.7/8d.
Average—33.354d. cash 32.937d.
Quotations Bar Gold p. oz. fine:—
March 18.—2 mos. 105s./—d.
March 19.—2 mos. .....,
March 21.—2 mos. 104s./10d.
March 22.—2 mos. 105s./—d.
March 23.—2 mos. 105s./—d.
March 24.—2 mos. 104s./11d.
Average—104s./11.4d.

The silver quotations to-day for cash and forward delivery are respectively 7/8d. and 1.1/4d. above those fixed a week ago.

FIRE IN LAHORE JAIL.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 19.

Early morning to-day a fire broke out in the raw material and process department of the workshops in the Central Jail. Alarm was at once sounded and the municipal fire brigade, which arrived shortly after, brought the fire under control in about half an hour and finally extinguished it at about 7-30 a.m. The cause of fire is believed to be spontaneous- combustion. The actual amount of damage done is believed to be not far short of Rs. 30,000, which is covered by insurance.

FIRE IN BAREILLY TOWN HALL.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, April 19.

A big fire occurred in the Town Hall, Bareilly and the library attached to it containing numerous volumes of books and manuscripts was reduced to ashes in a short time.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

About two hundred *mistries* of the Indian Jute Mill, Serampore, struck work, demanding alteration in the scale of payment of wages.

* * * *

The Sub-divisional Magistrate of Bihar Shariff has acquitted the five men, who were charged with being members of an unlawful assembly, and as such, painted a man's face and took him round on an ass.

* * * *

Mr. N. Sivaraj the first Panchama to be enrolled was admitted at a High Court Vakil, on April, 19th.

* * * *

The famous race horse, Lord Sokay, arrived in Rangoon from Australia on his way to Calcutta. The animal is said to have cost 3,000 guineas. It is considered to Mr. W. Eutlin, Calcutta.

* * * *

At a meeting of Delhi motor-drivers and mechanics held on the 17th instant, Mr. Asaf Ali presiding, it was resolved to form a separate labour organization of their own to be called "The Delhi Motor Drivers and Mechanics' Association.

CALCUTTA TRAMWAY STRIKE.

GOVERNMENT'S EFFORTS TO SECURE SETTLEMENT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 19.

It is understood that the Government of Bengal is sparing no effort to secure a satisfactory solution of the Tramway impasse and that representations have been made to both the company and the men urging the necessity of reaching an agreement. The difficulty appears to be that the local management of the company has not power to settle some of the questions at issue and the necessary documents bearing on the subject will not be in the Directors hands in London until about a fortnight's time, and no action can be taken locally until cabled instructions based on these documents have been received.

ASSAULT ON JUTE MILL MANAGER.

SEQUEL TO MEN'S ABSENCE ON HARTAL DAY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 19.

It appears that the assault on Mr. Harper, Manager of the Central Jute Mill, Ghoosery, was the sequel to employees absenting themselves from work during *hartals* on the 6th and 13th instant. On the 6th men worked for half-day and were at the end of the week cut half day's pay. This caused some trouble but the workers resumed on the following Monday. On Wednesday, the 13th, however, they were absent the whole day and on Friday a report spread that they would lose their week's bonus for this. They demanded an interview with Mr. Harper, who was expected to leave for Home on Monday last. He had an interview with the men and while he was explaining the position to them, he was struck from behind with an iron rod. Mr. Harper was rescued by other European employees of the mill and removed to the hospital. The mill resumed work on Monday.

NANKHANA CASE

NEW TRYING MAGISTRATE APPOINTED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 19.

As Mr. Parsons, the trying Magistrate, who was engaged in hearing the Nankana case, is seriously ill and as the case was postponed several times owing to his illness the hearing of the Nankana case has now been taken up by Mr. Fergusson, I.C.S., Registrar of the Lahore High Court, who has been appointed special Magistrate for the purpose and trial of Mahant Narain Das and others began *denovo* from to-day before Mr. Fergusson in the Central Jail in a new building belonging to jail department, and prosecution evidence was recorded.

A SHOOTING TRAGEDY.

LAD OF 14 SHOOTS A SERGEANT BY MISTAKE.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, April 19.

Sergt. A. W. Lansbury of 5th Mule Corps Lucknow, went with Morten Roe, a lad of 14 for a shoot at Mohanlalgunj, Lucknow, District, on Sunday morning Sergt. Lansbury lent Roe his single barrel 12 bore shot gun to fire at a peafowl. The two men separated Roe had shot at a peafowl, missed the bird, and heard Lansbury groan and come from behind the thickets where he could not see him holding his stomach. Lansbury said "you have wounded me." Roe got the aid of five woodcutters and securing a cot from a village some 600 yards distant carried Sergt. Lansbury to Mohalalgunj dispensary, where he succumbed to his injuries. On information Reserve Inspector Burn motored out in the evening and brought back the body after holding an inquest at the scene of the occurrence. The verdit was accidentally shot by Roe while shooting at a bird. The body was made over to the Military authorities and the funeral took place last evening.

SPECIAL CONFERENCE AT MORADABAD.

(From a Correspondent.)

MORADABAD, April 13.

In order to consider the situation created by the disappointing reply of Mr. Lloyd George to the Indian Khilafat Delegation a special session of Jamiat-ul-olama was held at Moradabad on the 10th and 11th instant. A large number of prominent people and leading *Ulamas* of the Province attended the Conference. It was resolved that Musalmans of India could not be satisfied and should continue their efforts until their demands about Khilafat and Jazirat-ul-arab were fully satisfied. Resolutions condoling on the sad demise of Ghazi Talat Pasha and demand for Swaraj in India were also passed. The number of audience on each day was estimated to be over ten thousand. The Conference was a great success.

LUCKNOW ANTI-REVOLUTIONARY LEAGUE.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, April 19.

The Deputy Commissioner announces that a meeting will be held in the Rifas-i-am on the 25th instant at 5 p.m. to inaugurate an anti-revolutionary league for the Lucknow District.

DELHI FUNERAL CASE PRISONERS.

ALLEGED SCANDALOUS TREATMENT.

(From a Correspondent.)

DELHI, April 15.

Mr. Tajuddin, Secretary, All-India Khilafat Workers' League, interviewed, said he had seen the Delhi Funeral Case prisoners in jail. Both the accused are undergoing three months' simple imprisonment, but treatment given is shameful. They are not considered as political prisoners, and some of those concessions which are given to simple imprisonment prisoners are withheld from them. Having myself been in jail for four months and claiming to know jail life and its working, I can say that withholding permission to take open-air exercise is against jail rules. To force simple imprisonment prisoners like Maulana Abdulla and Hafiz Azizhasan to take jail food and not to permit their home-made food is annoying. And not to allow them to get newspapers is downright foolery. If this be a change of the angle of vision then the sooner this system is replaced by Swarajya the better for the country.

CHAULI MURDER CASE.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES

(Associated Press.)

AGRA, April 19.

The Chauli murder case was again heard in the court of Lieutenant N. H. Gordon, Cantonment Magistrate, Agra, the prosecuting Inspector appeared for the Crown, Mr. Sorabji, Vakil defended.

Telpal, Zemindar, deposed that accused Murarji stabbed deceased Ganesh in witness' presence after an altercation with a knife. The deceased was a powerful man and was more than a match for Murari, but accused Kundun caught hold of the deceased while he was being attacked. Accused are chamars and were entered as such in the census returns. They draw water from the chamars' well in the village. There are separate wells for jats, and Brahmans.

NATURE OF THE WOUND.

Assistant Surgeon Gulam Murtaza said he examined the body of deceased. He was about 30 years old. There was an incised wound 1½ inches by 1 inch deep into the tissues, about 1½ inches backwards, about 1 inch below the outer portion of the left clavicle. The right lung was congested and sections were giving out frothy mucus on pressude. A cavity about the size of a respberry was found at the base containing caseous material. Death was due to hemorrage and shock brought about by the incised wound caused by a sharp edged instrument. The knife mentioned in the evidence was sent to Major R. B. M.A., M.B.B.C., Imperial Serologist and Chemical Examiner to the Government of India and he is of opinion that it is stained with human blood. Assistant Surgeon Ghulam Murtaza questioned by Crown Prosecutor said the wound found on deceased could be caused by the knife produced in court.

BEHAR EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

SCOPE OF ENQUIRY

(Associated Press.)

PATNA, April 19.

The first meeting of the committee to enquire into the entire question of primary and secondary education in the province sat at the Council Chamber to-day. In appointing this council, His Excellency the Governor did not think it necessary, to define in detail the scope of their enquiries but trusted that the committee would pay special attention to the question of curriculam and the pay teachers in primary schools and to measures to provide funds for development and improvement of primary education. The Governor also trusts that the committee would carefully examine the question of religious and moral instruction in primary and secondary schools.

RANGOON MAIL CONVICTIONS

MR P. S. S. IYER RELEASED FROM JAIL.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, April 19.

Mr. P. S. S. Iyer, Printer and Publisher of the "Rangoon Mail", was released from jail to-day after incarceration for two months on a charge under section 124 I. P C., when he was garlanded and presented with a handsome bouquet by his friends at the gate of the jail.

LABOUR TROUBLE IN BANGALORE

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, April 19.

The Binny Mills strike has affected the Maharaja Mills and a number of labourers are out. Matters, however, are understood approaching a transitional stage.

LABOUR TROUBLE IN RANGOON CONTINUES

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, April 19.

The Insein Workshops Strike still continues. Arrangements were made to pay up the strikers yesterday, none of whom however, turned up to receive their pay. There is to be a conference to-day, in connection with the strike and the eviction of strikers occupying railway quarters, between the Agent of the Company and the Commissioner of Pegu.

TECHINICAL INSTITUTE JAMSHEDPUR.

DIVERGENT VIEWS OF GOVT TATA CO.

(Associated Press.)

PATNA, April 19.

It is understood that an important subject that would be considered to-morrow at the first meeting of the Standing Committee on transferred subjects, would relate to the proposed technical institute at Jamshedpur. The local Government agreed, on condition, that seats would be reserved for students of this province, to contribute towards the initial and recurring cost of the classes proposed to be started by the Tatas for training of artizans and others. Subsequently, in view of the needs of men of somewhat superior qualifications, the Company proposed to have an institute for that purpose. This did not meet with the approval of the Government of India, who favoured the establishment of a lower grade institution before starting a higher grade institution.

FIRING INCIDENT AT NAGPUR

WHY ORDER TO FIRE WAS GIVEN

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, April 19.

The Committee for Inquiry into the circumstances under which firing occurred at Nagpur on the 28th ultimo, resumed its sitting to-day. Mr. Nuttal, Sergeant, stated that he noticed stoning from all sides. In the crowd there were no women and children and many of them had sticks and were in an agitated state. Mr. Armitage was asking people not to be rowdy. A couple of sticks were thrown with some force against the motor-bus. At this stage Mr. Armitage gave the order to fire, but what particular order was given he could not say. He heard a couple of shots and this firing made the crowd more furious. He heard some more shots fired. Witness could not state how many shots were then fired off. After five minutes the order for ceasing firing was given. Witness stated that in his opinion firing could not have been delayed further. If the fire has not been opened every man of the force would have been killed by the mob.

Sub-Inspector Attaullakhan was next taken up, but his evidence could not be finished and will be taken up to-morrow.

C-IN-C ON TOUR

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 19.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief returned to-day after inspecting Tankaur Bridge, Manzai, Khirgi, Jandola, Kotkai, Sararogua and Ladha. He leaves for Banu to-morrow to inspect Tochi and leaves Banu on the 22nd instant and after inspecting Kalabagh leaves for Lahore, where he stays until the 23rd, returning to Simla on the 24th.

The Council of Regency of Bhawalpore State have waived the recovery of Rs. 2,43,104 due to the Durbar on account of expenditure incurred during the war.

MULSHI PETA SATYAGRAHA CAMPAIGN.

A Kolahpurya asks us to publish the following letter to the Maharajah of Kolahpur:—

The situation in the Mulshi Peta of the Poona District has compelled the Mavlas (non-Brahmans) to ultimately resort to Satyagraha, all other peaceful methods of conciliation having failed. I beg leave to inform your Highness that if their Satyagraha be put down by force regardless of their miseries, about 50 villages will be submerged under water before the monsoon of 1922 will be over, and thousands of people will have to go homeless. The lands that have been acquired by Government belong in the majority of cases to non-Brahmans. They sorely need the leadership of a brave Maratha like your Highness.

The Brahmans such as Messrs. Kelkar, Bhopatkar and others—against whom you have longstanding grudge, are endeavouring their best in the Brahman fashion of Satyagraha in the cause of the Mavlas. You as a staunch Kshatriya will never approve of this pure Brahmanical method. The Mavlas are of the Kshatriya race; their ancestors have helped Shivaji Maharaj, your Highness's great ancestor, to win Swarajya; will you now in gratefulness help them to remain in the possession of their hearths and homes?

To the surprise of the public the Satya Samaj st forces largely equipped and fed by your Highness have not yet shown the courage to go to the rescue of their caste people in distress. They seem to scrupulously avoid coming in contact with Government or their underlings for fear of losing their patronage in their contests with poor Brahmans. Will your Highness rouse the courageous mettle of the Kshatriya in them?

I am sure your Highness will not propose to the Mavlas to accept whatever is offered by Government in compensation of the lands that are dearer than life to them. There are only two ways open to your Highness, one of leading the Mavlas to success without retracing a step back from their present position, in opposition to the Tata Company and the Government; and the other of inducing the Government to come to a satisfactory settlement. As Government seem to have accepted your advice in the matter of Non-co-operation, they may be tempted to accept from your hands what they have refused from the hands of the Nationalist (and Brahmans too) leaders.

Hoping the Mavlas will, soon after this appeal reaches you, find a staunch and stalwart leader at their head.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 22.

Declaration of results of F. E., S. E. and B. E. Examinations, 12 noon.

Gentlemen of Common Jury summoned for current Criminal Sessions to attend High Court at 11-30 a.m.

SATURDAY, April 23.

S. S. Malwa, with the English mails of April 7, arrives at 6 a.m.

The s.s. Mantua with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Lecture by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, under the auspices of the Bhagini Samaj, on "Women and National Service", Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, 4-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATHS.

MURZBAN—Bai Dosibai, wife of Pirojsha Merwanji Murzban, died yesterday evening. Funeral ceremony will take place this morning at 8 o'clock (S.T.) at her residence, Rutton House, Wodehouse Road, next to Hotel Majestic.

GREAVES—At Monte Carlo on the 18th instant Herbert Rufus Greaves of the Firm of Greaves Cotton & Co., Bombay, and James Greaves & Co., Manchester. Deeply regretted.

D'SILVA—Lolie the darling son of Mr. and Mrs. Stany D'Silva, at Tyabjee Building, Carnac Road, on 21st April. Funeral at 5 p.m. Friends and relations kindly accept this intimation.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury, summoned for the Current Sessions, are required to attend at the High Court on Friday, the 22nd instant, at 11-30 a.m. (S.T.)

ARYA SAMITI, DADAR.

Under the auspices of the Arya Samiti, Dadar, Hanuman Jayanti Utsav will be celebrated tomorrow (Friday) in its Hall in Puranik's Wadi at 6.30 a.m. (S.T.)

CITY'S MORTALITY

The total mortality of the city on Tuesday was 212 as against 149 on the corresponding day last year and 369 in 1919. 17 attacks and 10 deaths of plague 5 attacks and 2 deaths of small-pox were registered.

SANTA CRUZ CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The first general meeting will be held at Sheth Hansraj's Bunglow on Saturday, at 9 p.m. (S.T.) to elect two members of the Executive Board of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee and to organise a village Committee.

DADAR CATHOLIC INSTITUTE

Under the auspices of the above Institute, Rev. J. C. M. D'Mello will deliver a lecture on "The True Gentleman," on Sunday the 24th instant at 6 p.m. in the hall of Dr. Antonio Da Silva High School, Dadar. The lecture is open to the public.

BAI BACHUBAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY

At the Parel Charitable Dispensary of the late Bai Bachubai, wife of Shet Kanji Cursondas, conducted by the Bombay Social Service League, the total number of patients treated during the month of March 1921 was 1072, of whom 83 were children, 190 females and the rest males. The daily average attendance of patients was 36.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES WORTH RS. 600

Mr. J. F. Gennings, Director of Information has reported to the Police the theft of Rs. 600, in Currency Notes from a despatch box which was kept in a wooden chest in his office, at the Royal Science Institute Buildings. The lock and staple of the chest —it is stated—had been smashed but the despatch box had evidently been opened by means of a duplicate key. The entrance to the room it appears have been effected through a sky light.

CENSUS OF SPINNING WHEELS.

The Bombay "G" Ward (Dadar) District Congress Committee intends taking a census of Spinning wheels in use in the "G" Ward and keep a regular register of same. All persons who are residing in the "G" Ward and who are using the spinning wheel are requested to inform *at once* to the Committee office, between 7 to 9 a.m. and 5 to p.m. opposite to Dr. Dadarkar's House Kumbhar Wada, Dadar.

P. & O. STRIKERS STILL HOLD OUT.

The workmen of the P. and O., the Bombay Steam Navigation and the British India Steam Navigation Companies are still holding out. Yesterday the workmen did not collect at the Mazagaon Tram-terminus,. It is, at present, very difficult to state when the workmen of the above companies will resume their work, as both parties seem firm in their determination. It must be noted that these workmen have been out of employment for the last twenty days and more.

CRUSHED UNDER A BALE OF BLANKETS

The Coroner held an inquest at the G. T. Hospital touching the death of Benoo Bayaji, a labourer, aged 25, who was crushed under a bale of blankets at a godown at Kalbadevi Road, when he was pushing in some bales and another man Appa, was throwing bales down. The bale which fell on the deceased was thrown by Appa and fell on the ground first and then struck the deceased who became unconscious at once. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he died subsequently.

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

MOTOR FATALITY!

From the record of incidents, it appears that rarely a day passes without any motor accident in Bombay.

The latest victim of this "terror to padestrians" was Chandroo Rama, a boy of eight years. Near Carnac Bridge, the Chandroo was crossing the road when the taxi car No. 2405, driven by James Michael [illegible] and knocked him down. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital where it was found that his spleen was ruptured. Evidence showed that the driver was sounding his horn and that the car stopped immediately after the incident.

The jury returned a verdict that the death was caused by injuries sustained by his having been accidentally knocked down by a taxi car whilst he was crossing the road.

RS. 15 COMPENSATION FOR CAUSING HURT

A. Neblett, a European residing at Monnt Road, appeared before Mr. I. N. Mehta, additional Presideney Magistrate, at the Mazagaon Police Court, in answer to a summons issued against him at the instance of Rama Laxuman, a servant, on a change of voluntarily causing hurt.

The complainant stated that Neblett was residing on the first floor of a house belonging to his master. On the 6th instant he was taking water from a tap in the compound, when the accused came down and asked him who he was. On his replying that he was the landlord's servant and that he was in charge of the compound the accused got angry and dealt him a slap on the face and a blow on the neck and then hit him with an iron spanner.

On the case being called the accused undertook in the court not to molest the complainant in future and paid Rs. 15 as compensation to the complainant.

Mr. F. D. Kanga, pleader, appeared for the complainant and Mr. D'Cunha, for the accused.

SEQUEL TO JOYRIDE IN A TAXI.

FREE FIGHT OVER ALLEGED REFUSAL TO PAY FARE

An exciting incident took place at Medows Street, yesterday afternoon when it appears two Europeans who had enjoyed a drive in a taxi car for a few hours came to Medows Street about 4 p.m. when the driver wanted to be disengaged and demanded the fare. The two men agreed to the former proposal but refused to comply with the latter—namely, the payment of the fare. Nor would they give their names and address. Consequently an altercation ensued between them and the driver, in the course of which, the former, began it is alleged, assaulting the driver so much so that he began to bleed profusely. A crowd collected and some in the crowd felt sympathy with the driver and went to his rescue. But they too received a few blows from the two Europeans. Soon a free fight ensured with the crowd and the two Europeans who, it seems, now received a good hammering. They ran and took shelter in the showrooms of Mr. Dhanmal Chellaram, jeweller. The crowd followed them and they and the driver began to shout to the shop assistant, of Mr. Dhanmal, to turn the two men out of their premises. Consequently the two persons were asked by Mr. Dhanmal's men to leave their shop, but in the meantime many stones were thrown at the showrooms, as the result of which a glass case and two glass windows of the shop were smashed. The two men did not leave the shop in spite of the repeated request of the assistants there. Eventually a Police Sergeant accompanied by a few constables, came on the spot and brought out the two Europeans and tried to take them to the Police Chowky in a Victoria. But the men gathered there would not allow any vehicle to ply with those two persons, whereupon they had to be marched to the Police Station, escorted by a few police constables—a large crowd following them, all the way, shouting.

"SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER."

AMATEUR THEATRICALS AT BYCULLA Y.M.C.A.

On Saturday the 16th the Amateur Dramatic Club of the Y. M. C. A. Byculla Branch staged Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer" before an appreciative audience in the grounds of the building itself, which were tastefully decorated for the occassion. The Club which has been set afoot only recently, has on two previous occasions staged Tagores 'Chitra" and Sheridan's "Scheming Lieutenant" with promising success.

Saturdays performance, showed a vast improvement on the previous ones in all departments. The curtain went up punctually at 8-15 p.m. and the final Act was not over till well past eleven. A good orchestra played during the interwals.

The cast, all amateurs was well chosen, but Mr. Benjamin as Mrs. Hardcastle and Mr. Dalgaya as Mr. Hastings, overshadowed the other actors to a degree. Their acting was perfectly natural and there is no doubt they both possess histrionic talents, rather out of the common.

Mr. Kapadia as young Marlow, Mr. Lewis as Tony Lumpkins Mr. Bunyan as Mr. Hardcastle, Miss E. Khisty as Miss Hardcastle and Miss Thomson as Miss Neville, all acquitted themselves very creditably, despite the fact it was their debut, most of them and succeeded surprisingly well in bringing the superb wit of the play. The minor actors were also good, Messrs. E. W. Mathew, Kholloff and Abdur Rehman did very well. Unlike most amateur companies, and even professional ones, all the parts were thoroughly learnt and the "Invisible actor" (the prompter) had little or no say in the matter at all.

The costuming, which is one of the chief difficulties in the staging of this play, was however, successfully coped with by the efforts of Mrs. Benjamin. Mrs Bunyan and Mr. Benjamin.

All taken into consideration, and remembering the amateurs' claim of being amateurs after all, the play was a complete success.

At the conclusion of the play Mr. Sewell presented the ladies with bouquets.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 20.

There has been less activity generally on the market to-day, in the jute section Anglo India was in inquiry otherwise there was very little doing. In the coal section the inquiry was not quite so general and the turnover was limited owing to sellers holding off. Cotton shares were less active with the price of Dunbars fluctuating between Rs. 433 and 428 closing easier. In the miscellaneous section the turnover was moderate. Indo-Burma tins were easier, sellers predominating. Following were closing quotations:—

Coal-Bengal Giridih 26/4, Burrakpur 52, Caledonian 9/4, Chasik and Muslia 25/4, Karanpura 18 Seetarampur 20.

Jute Anglo-India 287/8, Auckland 258, Benjamin 4 disc., Century 7/14, Empire 49/4 s.l., Gondalpara 64, Howrah 40/2, Kamarhatty 734 and 720 s.l., Kanknarrah 419 and 415 s.l., Kelvin 744 s.l., Waverly 10-8 s.l.

Miscellaneous Anglo Oriental Navigation 23 Agra United Mills 7/4, Bowreah Cotton 925, British Burma Petroleum 15, British India Corporation Defd. 15/12, Central Provinces Cement 7/8, Dunbar Cotton 423, Prefers 152 s.l., Debentures 91-8 s.l., Indo-Burma Tin 6/4, Indian Iron and Steel 26/8, disc., Kumardubbi Engineering 15/12, Kesoram Cotton 15/8, Marshall and Sons and Coy. India 7/12 s.l., New Savan Sugar 11, Premier Soap 9/10, Port Shipping 22/4 Reliance Jute 6 per cent. Debs. 91, Russa Engineering (ord) 115 s.l., Prefs. 76, Sphere Insurance 4/6, Triton Insurance 8/.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 57/4, small lots 57/8, War Bonds short loans at par, 1925 at 99/14, 1928 at 99/14 per cent.

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Letters should be written on one side only.

NEUTRAL OR NATIONAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir, Your readers are amazed to find from Mr. Jamnadas' interview with the Associated Press, that some time ago the Directors of the "Chronicle" unanimously decided to maintain a *neutral* policy in connection with the Non-co-operation movement! Will the Directors be pleased to state.

(1) Whether the Chronicle is purely a commercial concern or a national organ?

(2) Was it founded by Pherozeshah Mehta to observe a Policy of Neutrality, or to initiate and insist on a policy of Indian Nationalism?

(3) Are not the Directors the custodians of that Nationalist Policy?

(4) Has not the "Chronicle" kept its policy abreast of the times?

(5) Have not the Directors supported that Policy even when the old Board gracefully resigned?

(6) Have not the Directors supported Mr. Horniman before and after the Moderates left the Congress?

(7) Did not the Directors maintain a definite and determined attitude of opposition even when the Moderates started non-co-operation with the Nationalists?

(8) Was the language of the "Chronicle" less severe than what it is now?

(9) Does the "Chronicle" stand for its subscribers or shareholders, or does it stand for Indian Nationalism India's Freedom. India's sure salvation? —Yours etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

CAPITALIST MILITARISM V.S. COMMUNAL MILITARISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—After the destruction of German Militarism, the world hoped that the days of militarism were over. How this hope has been ratified is a matter of history. Militarism like the devil of the Bible when exorcised from one body finds a congenial cosy corner in another. Militarism driven out of Germany has found loftier and broader quarters in England and France, and instead of one great war, twenty-three little wars are being waged for the benefit of imperialists and capitalists. Soviet Russia which is out for the destruction of Capital, borrowing a leaf out of the book of its enemies, has now inaugerated an era of Communal Militarism which bids fair to out do the achievements of all other militarisms terrestrial or naval. A leading Urdu paper of Northern India has the following.

"From a Helsingfors message is ascertained that Trotsky while spaaking before a Bollshevik audience said that to make the position of the Bolshevik Government secure and strong, it was necessary to continue the war and for that purpose an army of two million combatants should be enrolled. The pourparlers with Poland might be continued and Finland and States on the Black Sea awed by the vicinity of the Bolshevik troops. But relations between Germany and Soviet Russia must be very cordial as from her, the Bolshoviki would get sufficient war materials. Japan must be left alone as long as she is inimical to America. To commence the war in the near east the neutrality of Japan, and the sympathy of Germany are very essential to the Soviet Government."

While Messrs. George and Briand are coercing and humiliating Germany by occupying the towns on the Rhine, while the Greeks are let loose on the Turks, a militarism which does not care a rap about the exploitation of weaker nations, which candidly proclaims that its aim is to liberate all weak nations from the yoke of strong powers, and the destruction of the capital is concentrating its strength before leaping into the Arena of the world as a new champion. It is not terrified of the British navy because the whole navy of the world blockading the Baltic and the Black seas can not starve Russia so vast and self-sustaining she is. For this new menace the world must thank the soulless capitalists and heartless imperialists.—Yours etc.,

HAKIM RAMLAL RAMNARIN.

28, Frere Road, Bombay.

April 11.

TURKISH ORPHAN & THE SMYRNA RELIEF FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A few days ago Moulana Abdul Kalam Azad, Moulana Mohamed Ali, Moulana Showkat Ali, Hakim Ajmal Khan and Moulana Khalikuzzaman had been to the South (Erode and Bangalore) to collect funds for the sufferers in Smyra.

The sufferings of helpless Turkish victims of Greek Butchery in Smyrna have recently been calling our attention sharply. It must be remembered however that there are other Turkish orphans and widows in hundreds of thousands equally demanding our immediate help.

The Turks of Anatolia are only a nation of 10 millions all told. It is this numerically a small nation but great in other respects that had been the main defence of Islam for nearly 500 years past. They were the main tax payers and soldiers of the Turkish Empire during all the centuries. This nation of 10 millions put forth at least one million soldiers in the late war apart from the Balkan and Tripollitan wars; and half of these, the main supporters of families, died during the war and after as a result of the same.

Their orphans hundreds of thousands are now wandering about in the now desolate Anatolia. Fair and fertile Anatolia the chief home of the Turks is now desolate for want of agriculturists as all the able bodied middle aged Anatolian peasants who were working in the Anatolian fields in peace time became soldiers in war time. Most of these having died the fields are untiled and hence these Turkish orphans with their widowed mothers and sisters are starving and dying for want of maintanance.

These orphans are the sole hope in the future of the indomitable and noble Turkish race as well as of Islam.

If you don't save them from dying in thousands and tens of thousands daily from hunger, exhaustion and cold there is the risk of the race itself dying out. As apart from these orphans, there are only the widows and unfruitful old men and women that are now left of the Turkish race, it is quite obvious therefore that the young orphans now dying of starvation are the only means left to prevent the Turkish race from dying out.

Save these dying orphans and do save them if you want to save yourselves, your Islam and the Permanent Sanctity of the Holy places from the always menacing Savage Hordes of the West and North.

Answer the call of Humanity, Charity and your own necessity.

As the Conference of the Majlisul Ulama recently held at Erode has declared, Zakat and Sadkhas can be used in contributing to these Funds,—not only can be used but can best be used for this purpose as it is of a pressing necessity. I would appeal to the Muslims to keep this in view as Ramzan Shariff is drawing near.—Yours, etc.,

M. JAMAL MOHAMED.

A KAMATIPURA NUISANCE

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The news, that a new beef shop is going to be opened in the shade erected in the open space of the Municipal Market situate at 8th Kamatipura Street, has been received with a greater indignation than ever. This shade, Sir, was erected for the purpose of the Municipal Grain Shop. All around this Market there are dwelling places of Hindus, and if the shop is opened the feelings of the residents will be greatly hurt. The shade is open to the road and the sight of the beef will be resented by every Hindu of the locality. The complaint about a beef shop already existing in the same lane, is loud and growing in volume every day. This shop, Sir, is situate at a few places away from a temple, and you can imagine the feelings of men and women who go to offer their prayers here. What are the Corporators, representing this Ward and particularly one residing in this area, doing? Can they not raise a voice of protest and protect the rights of the people whom they represent? The petition to be sent to the Municipal Commissioner with the signatures of the residents is nearly complete, and I hasten to send these few lines to the press with the intention of drawing the attention of the Municipal Commissioner to the inflamed feelings of the residents. If the Commissioner will not pay any heed to the petition and protests he will be adding insult to injury, and shall be responsible for the disastrous consequences that may accrue hereafter. Will not the Municipal Commissioner take a hint from this and see that the above proposal is abandoned?—Yours, etc.

R. P. KASULWAR.

8th Kamathipoura, Bombay, 19-4-21.

A DISCLAIMER.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir, I find from several inquiries made of me in the course of thet day that the letter, appearing in this morning's issue of your paper under the signature "Jayakar," has caused a misunderstanding, and I may be permitted to state, with reference thereto, that the letter has not been written by me. My position as a present Director of the "Bombay Chronicle" makes this denial necessary.—Yours, etc.

MUKUND R. JAYAKAR.

April 20.

WATER FAMINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Have the Municipal Corporators and the Commissioner visited the poor people's chawls and witnessed the deathly struggle that takes place at a water tap for a bucketful of water? Do they realize how the up-country people arriving in Bombay beg from door to door for a cupful of water Have they visited the unwashed privies in the city or do they realize what amount of harm the closing of the wells has done to the people? Do they find any appreciable decrease in Malarial fevers? Has not the closing of the wells done more harm than good? Do the Doctors understand the fundamental truth that Malaria is caused by fermentation of putrid foreign matter in the human body? Now what are the remedies that common sense suggests? First return to the natural order of things, re-open all the closed wells, bore more wells near all the big chawls make them sanitary bore tube and artisan wells at the junction of all the important thoroughfares on the most practical sanitary principles, cancel the present water connection rules replace the present water connections by self-closing water storage tanks of required capacity placed above the "nahanis" or washing places, with up-to-date sanitary appliances appoint ward committees to supervise water works; give main connection to the mother storage tanks in each chawl and then distribute water to inner storage tanks in each room and on each floor. Unless these suggestions are carried out literally, the Municipal inactivity one day may drive the mob to violence, open defiance of Municipal rules and reopening of the wells and recess of all kinds. It appears that the authorities, who are as a rule well supplied with water, have become callous to the needs of the poor. Next comes in the land Lord for his share of blame, in not raising the water to the top floor by fixing electric pumps to the water-mines and taking sufficient water taps for the needs of the tenants.—Yours, etc.

A SUFFERER

BOMBAY SEVA SADAN.

MUNIFICENT GIFT OF RUPEES 26,000.

The Executors of late Sir Ratan J. Tata, Kt., have very kindly donated a sum of Rs. 26,000 for a block for the Cookery Division of the Industrial Department.

This department has been in existence for the last six years under the able management of one of its Vice Presidents Mrs. M D. Cama. Owing to lack of accommodation the number of admissions to the Cookery Class had to be restricted hitherto and the timely help of the generous gift will provide the necessary facilities in the expansion of this work.

LADIES' PUBLIC MEETING.

LECTURE BY MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU.

Under the auspices of the Bhagini Samaj a public lecture on "Women and National Service" will be delivered in Hindi by Shrimati Sarojini Naidu on Saturday, 23rd April, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road.

Mrs Avantikabai Gokhale has kindly consented to preside. All women are cordially invited to attend.

MR. KHADILKAR'S SPEECH.

We regret that the report of Mr. Khadilkar's speech at the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Monday in connection with the Mulshi Petha Satyagraha campaign was in some respects, inaccurate. His point was, when he referred to Bombay, that when Tatas were not going to make a bigger profit than 7 or 8 per cent. as was stated by Sir G. S. Curtis then they could employ that money more profitably in Bombay, and that the income from the rice produced in the Mulshi Petha Valley gave the cultivators about that much per cent. of income on their investments. He did not refer to the question of having dam in Bombay.

TILAK MAHAVIDYALAYA.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

The matriculation examination of the Tilak Mahavidalaya will be held in the Marwady Vidyalaya Hall Sandhurst Road from the 25th instant. The programme is as follows:—

25th April, English Texts (11 to 2 p.m.) Arithmetic (3 to 5 p.m.)

26th April, General English (11 to 2 p.m. Albebra (3 to 5 p.m.)

27th April, Second Language (11 to 2 p.m.) Geometry (3 to 5 p.m.)

28th April, History (11 to 2 p.m) Geography (3 to 5 p.m.)

29th April, Marathi or Gujarathi (11 to 2 p.m.) Science (3 to 5 p.m.)

KHILAFAT WORK AT SHIKARPUR.

(From a Correspondent.)

SHIKARPUR, April 16.

Members of the local Khilafat committee worked enthusiastically during the National Week. They convened a public meeting on the 9th instant at which resolutions were passed, expressing sorrow at the death of Ghariz Tillat Pasha, condemning the arrest of Moulvi Attah Allah Shah and expressing sorrow at the death of Mr. Jan Mohamed Janego. Several meetings were held in the interior during the week.

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HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

ACCUSED FOUND NOT GUILTY.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Fawcett and a Special Jury.)

Emperor v. Ram Sevak Shivbaransing.

The accused in this case a Pardesi was charged with murder by having caused the death of one Shivbaransing Raghubasing at Bombay on 9th of July, 1919.

The case for the prosecution was that the murder was the result of an assault committed by the accused along with other Pardesi upon the deceased and his brother one Babu who were also pardesis. Babu it was alleged had purchased the grazing rights on certain field at Parel. One Satnarayen and certain other pardesis were the unsuccessful bidders they requested Babu to share the right of grazing in the fields with them. But Babu refused on the night of 9th of July 1919 at about 10 o'clock while Babu and his brother the deceased Shivbaransing were going along Fergusson Road they were assaulted by a party of Pardesis. One Dilaz seized Shivbaransing by the leg, and Sab Narayan struck him with a stick. The accused then struck the deceased on the head with the metal-end of a stick. The deceased fell down but the assailants continued belaboaring him. They also knocked down Babu, inflicting serious minor injuries upon him the assailants then fled. The deceased was then taken to the hospital where he died next morning. His skull was fractured. Seven men were arrested in connection with this murderous assault and three of them were convicted and sentenced. The accused had disappeared and it was only on January last, nearly a year and a half after the occurrence that he was arrested at Benares. Owing to the long interval of time the prosecution could call only four witnesses instead of the seven who were available when the case was first brought before the Court. The accused was charged with murder because it was alleged it was his hand that dealt the fatal blow which fractured the skull of the deceased.

The Hon. the Advocate-General with Mr. B. J. Modi appeared for the Crown, Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin with Dr. Daruwala instructed by Mr. Bhandarkar appeared for the accused.

The defence set up by the accused was alike. He called several witnesses to show that at the time of the alleged assault he was at Benares and not in Bombay.

The jury by a majority of six to three found the accused not guilty of the offence with which he was charged. His Lordship accepted the verdict and ordered the accused to be acquitted and discharged.

A PICKPOCKET GETS 2 YEARS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub Inspector Mankar charged one Shiva Makta, with the theft of a gold watch and chain valued at Rs. 150 from the person of one Dattatraya Narayan.

It appears that on Tuesday last at about 4-30 p.m. the complainant was purchasing combs from a hawker in Shaikh Memon Street. It was stated that when he stooped down to pick-up the combs, he found that his pocket was being tugged at. However, on turning round he found his watch and chain in the hand of the accused. Immediately he arrested the man and afterward handed him over to a police army who was standing near by. The accused was being searched by the police sepoy and a sharp knife for cutting pockets was found in his pocket.

The accused pleaded guilty. His Worship taking into consideration his four previous convictions, sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

A RASH DRIVER CONVICTED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate Deputy Inspector Stokes charged Mahdoo Bhimaji with rash and negligent driving of a motor car near the Queen Road at Chowpaty yesterday evening.

The facts of the case briefly stated are that the chauffeur of another motor car asked the accused to look after his car for a short time during his absence to fetch a fitter as something seemed to be wrong with his car. During his absence, the accused who at the time of driving the car, had no licence, at once started the car and dashed against another which was in front of it with the result that it was slightly damaged.

The accused pleaded guilty. His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

HOCKEY IN CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 18.

Beighton hockey was pllayed off to-day, the second day, and there were three separate games Medicals versus E. I. Rly. was the best game of the evening and it was fast and contested from beginning to end, the Medicals beating the Railway by two goals to one. The other results were:—Kharagpur Hornets beat Townclub by three goals to one, and E. I. Rly apprentices beat Bengal Police by a goal to nil.

BEIGHTON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 19.

On the third day of the Beighton Hockey Tournament the Jubulpore vs. Jamalpore match having fallen through, only three games were decided. The match between St. Xaviers and B. B. Railway, Kharagpur, was the most evenly contested of the three. Each side having scored a goal, extra time was given, daring the first part of which Kharagpur put in the winning goal. Xavarites showed to advantage early in the game but fell off considerably towards the end. On the Customs ground Rangers easily disposed of the Punjabis by three goals to nil. On the Police ground Calcutta beat Bisseswar of Dacca by four goals to two Calcutta attacked well but their defence was shaky.

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A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

THE GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI will give a benefit performance on SUNDAY, the 1st May, at 3 p.m., (S.T.). the proceeds of which will be sent to Mr. B. G. HORNIMAN. On that night most of our Leaders including Mahatma Gandhi, Mrs. Naidu, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Messrs. Marmaduke Pickthall, V. J. Patel, M. R. Jaykar and others are expected to be present. It is hoped the public of Bombay will not forget to patronizes the performance. "Swayamvara" will be staged in the Elphinstone Theatre:

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, April 21, 1921.

AGGRESSIVE FRONTIER POLICY.

We have, on previous occasions, drawn attention to the net result of the "cooperation" of our so-called representatives in the Indian Legislature When the Government, notwithstanding the fact that the European and Afghan wars were over, presented a big budget inflated by heavy and unjustified military charges, the "representatives" of the people merrily voted it away, with a feeble show of opposition here and there. A few figures will illustrate how "cooperation" has meant a scandalous betrayal of the vital interests of the country. Taking the main heads of expenditure into account these are the figures for the pre-war year 1913-14 and the post-war year 1920-21:—

(Crores of Rupees)

	1913-14.	1920.21.
Charges in respect of Collection, etc.	13½	22
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Department. ..	27	45
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	8½	12½
Military Services	31½	74
Total Expenditure	124½	218

Military expenditure reached its high-water mark in the year 1919-20 when it amounted to over *eighty-seven* crores of rupees. This was the year of the Afghan war. For the year 1920-21, the budgeted figure was fifty-seven crores, a figure that was even then high. A difference of seventeen crores has occurred in the final figures for the year. Why should the actuals exceed the estimate by such a big sum? The key to the mystery lies in the occupation of Waziristan. An active policy of the occupation of Waziristan, with its attendant cost and prolonged unrest among the frontier tribes, was not contemplated when the budget for 1920-21 was framed. During the past year this policy was ruthlessly pursued with the result that an excess of seventeen crores of rupees in the expenditure has resulted. But this is not all. The budget for the year 1921-22, the year that has just commenced, provides for an expenditure of over *sixty-six* crores. In other words, the policy of the occupation of Waziristan is in full swing. The debate over the grants for the military services was one that reflected little credit on the authorities or the members of the Assembly. The latter did not do their duty of close investigation into the matter with a view to arrive at a correct diagnosis. As the "legislators" and "representatives" did not go to the root of the matter and condemn the occupation of Waziristan and the Government 's aggressive frontier policy by boldly moving a reduction of the grant, the Government spokesmen found it very easy to frighten them by putting forward irrelevant and absurd pleas. The speech of Lord Rawlinson was nothing but a clever attempt to make the worse appear the better reason by suppressing several important facts. The arguments advanced by Lord Rawlinson referred to the turmoil in the Middle East, the Bolshevik rule in Russia, the state of war on the frontier and the internal position of the country. The real reasons were not dealt with by the Commander-in-Chief. There was neither a frank account of the occupation of Waziristan nor any reference to the Khyber railway. These are *the* supreme topics of discussion now throughout Afghanistan and the tribal territory. The construction of this railway is, perhaps, the most provocative plank in the aggressive frontier policy that is now being pursued.

The construction of the Khyber railway, the occupation of Waziristan, and the extension of frontier outposts far into tribal territory have brought about the present situation and there is unrest all along the frontier. The Amir is no less alarmed than are the tribes. The meaning of this policy and its future outcome have created consternation in their minds and as they think that all these acts of aggressive imperialism would affect their position adversely they are naturally greatly perplexed and nervous. As the Pathans, Wazirs, Mashuds, Zekkakels, Afridis and the Mohmands love independence above all else and refuse to be civilised by force they are determined to oppose this policy by all means in their power. A telegram dated the 2nd instant from Peshawar was very alarming. It ran as follows: "Two Afghan Generals have been doing their bit on the Indian frontier taking an active part in intrigues against the British Government and coercing the tribes to take part in anti-British propaganda. . . . The Afridis, as a whole, have given their consent to the construction of the Khyber railway, and work has been taken in hand in Kuki Khel, Malikdin Khel, Zakkha Pakhais, and Shinwari limits. Thousands of local labourers are being employed by the local contractors, who, being, men of political influence, have been held responsible for the conduct of the neighbouring tribes and have taken much care to see that the labourers are immune from the nocturnal attacks of recalcitrant tribesmen. The political authorities are going to guard the camps and live by raising a local levy. . . . . It is anticipated that the progress of work on the Khyber Railway construction will be hampered now and then by hostile tribes even if the chief maliks and tribal elders are now to be depended upon." This telegram which was meant to be a reassuring one clearly shows that the Khyber railway project is regarded by the tribes as a *violation* of their territory and as a *menace* to their independence; that Afghan generals are intriguing with the tribes against the British for a similar reason; and that notwithstanding temporary truces there is likely to be a strong opposition to the construction.

The policy is full of present danger. If not reversed betimes, it is likely to lead to fresh frontier troubles and probably another Afghan war. The game of painting the frontier tribes and Afghans as more mischievous than they really are, and making them responsible for acts which are the direct and inevitable outcome of the frontier policy of the Government of India, has been played too long and it is high time that it was given up. The abandonment of the Khyber railway project immediately, and the withdrawal from Waziristan and other outposts are the two things the Government should do at once if there is to be peace along the frontier. Indian money must be spent on purely defensive operations. India will not grudge the amount. But she must be satisfied as to the *bona fides* of the foreign policy of the Government. The recent picnic of seven "representatives" of the people to the frontier cannot reassure the people on this point. These seven worthies were entertained to a dinner and a garden party but whether they were let into the secrets of the frontier policy is another matter. The general view, expressed by them, according to the Associated Press, was that "nobody with first-hand knowledge could have any idea of the conditions under which our troops, both British and Indian, serve on the frontier and the discomforts under which they labour." One member, indeed, "is understood to have expressed his intention of publicly retracting his previously expressed belief that the British soldier in India lived in extreme luxury, as compared with the ordinary Indian inhabitant of the country." That the British soldier has to put up with exceptional discomforts on the frontiers is common knowledge. But the experience of "the British soldier in India" is certainly not so trying and if the member concerned had taken care to enquire into the conditions of life of the British soldier and the Indian soldier respectively in Peshawar or Nowshera, not to speak of stations inland, he would have found that the former lived in extreme luxury as compared with the latter. But that is neither here nor there. The issue is that the seven worthies do not seem to have enquired into the merits of the frontier policy of the Government of India.

A DELUSION EXPLODED.

In the scathing reply which the Syndicate of the Calcutta University has addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Education Department, one can detect the vigorous hand of Sir Asutosh Mookherji, Vice-Chancellor of the University. Sir Asutosh's re-nomination to the Vice-Chancellorship and Lord Ronaldshay's unqualified eulogy of the appointment might induce those ignorant of the under currents of University politics in Calcutta to congratulate the Governor of Bengal warmly on the happiness of the selection, but those who are in touch with the movements behind the curtain have declared that it was a matter of Hobson's choice for the Governor. Sir Asutosh *is* the University to the same extent that Louis XIV was the State. While Sir Asutosh takes any interest in the University, which he regards as his own special love, it would be risky in the extreme for any other Vice-Chancellor to cross swords with him. The reluctance of the entire rank and file of educationists in Bengal to assume the Vice-Chancellorship in disregard of the claims of Sir Asutosh must have been patent to Lord Ronaldshay and forced him, *will he, nill he,* to bestow his "favour" on Sir Asutosh. It is notorious that between the Education Department of the Government of India and Sir Asutosh there is not much love lost. How could there be, seeing that Sir Asutosh outbureaucrats the bureaucrat in his autocracy and tolerates no opponent even at a respectable distance? The Hon. Mr. Sharp, who must have thought that by his last communication to the University he was giving the Vice-Chancellor a quietus, has, indeed, caught a Tartar and has received a drubbing which will not be easily forgotten by him and his Department. Mr. Sharp and his Civilian staff are but amateur educationists when compared to Sir Asutosh and their reckless and ill-informed charges against the Calcutta University, especially at a time when it was faced with a life-and-death struggle, were bound to rouse the ire of Sir Asutosh and his colleagues to white-heat. It is no wonder that the latter threw back the insults in the face of their detractors and exposed their hollow pretensions.

Not content with their betrayal of the University at the last moment by the refusal of financial aid, the Education Department proceeded to add insult to injury by justifying the refusal on the score of the extravagance of the University authorities. There was no need to resort to this subterfuge having regard to the fact that the coffers of the Government of India were empty and that the Government had to refuse the subsidy whether the University was extravagant or not. But it is the tradition of Simla never to plead penury, but to seek to gloss over it by excuses of extravagance or incompetency on the part of the supplicants. The reference on the part of Mr. Sharp to the outlay on post-graduate studies was as unwarranted as it was ill-conceived. It has only exposed the illiberality of those who pose as the educational benefactors of this country. The Syndicate plainly tells Mr. Sharp that "the attitude of hostility which you have consistently maintained towards the Development of higher studies in the University has by this time become widely known. The steps to which recourse was taken, though ineffectually, during the early months of 1914, for the restriction, if not suppression, of post-graduate studies are not quite unknown and may have to be narrated in full on another occasion." The Syndicate also refers to the systematic opposition shown by the Department towards schemes of expansion and development of Secondary and Intermediate education. The Syndicate's letter thus effectively explodes the hollow plea of the educational authorities in this country that they have consistently promoted the expansion of education and shows conclusively how, on the other hand, their policy of fussy interference in season and out of season, has materially retarded the progress of education and made the task of the labourers in the field unnecessarily unpleasant. The record of the Bombay University too will bear ample testimony to the mischief resulting from such uncalled-for interference on the part of the educational "experts" of Government. The vehement protest which the Syndicate of the Calcutta University has entered against this pernicious policy will, we hope, bring home to the officials concerned the folly of their attitude of arrogance and suspicion and teach them to behave better in the future. The Indian Universities have passed the age when they could put up with such truculence in obsequious humility. The bureaucratic mind, however, is loth to reconcile itself to the idea that these institutions are not still in the leading strings of officialdom. The Calcutta University has done well to explode this fond delusion.

Notes of the Day.

"The Destruction of Islam."

The following quotations from the "Outlook" in mail-week are interesting in connection with the British Government's declaration of complete neutrality towards the Greco-Turkish conflict, and the contention of the Anglo-Indian Press that the "concessions" offered to the Turks are actuated by a sincere desire on the part of that Government to repair the wrongs don to Islam by recent British policy.

In brief, the Franco-Kemalist agreement is a triumph for French diplomacy and concession-mongering. But it is a triumph the immorality of which the French nation as a whole may soon repent of in its native chivalry. It connotes, on the part of a great *white* Power and a leader of European and Christian civilisation, a frankly abject capitulation before what is *not even an Asiatic Power* of recognised status but an "irregular" Government of *Asiatic* "bandits" (Mr. Balfour's apt description). It connotes a virtual desertion of one *Christian* people—the Armenians—and a military strengthening of their *slaughterers,* against the *chief hope of all the oppressed Christians* of the East, the *Greek Army.* This army is *backed by the British Navy and a small British military force.* (The italics are in every case our own).

If the above are not the accents of most pure fanaticism, we are no judge of that article! The Turks are as "white" as the English and considerably "whiter" in complexion than the majority of the French nation, not to speak of the Italians or the swarthy Greeks; and when we are told that the Greek Army is the chief hope of the oppressed Christians, and recall its ruthless treatment of the Muslim populations; when we are told that it is supported—it unquestionably has been in the past—"by the British Navy and a small British military force," we are driven to inquire whether on the face of things the telegram we lately published from a Turkish source was incorrect in its assumption that England's aim was the destruction of Islam in Anatolia.

Her Quiet Way.

Here is a further quotation from the same interesting article by one who is obviously in touch with British diplomatic circles.

Apart from the manner in which Paris has chosen to ignore and anticipate its rivals, such a policy is in itself deplorable if only because it is bound to enlist the sympathy of the French would-be concessionaires for the Turk and against the local Christians or Arabs. Indeed, from the latter it is agreed that the French mandatory shall take away a considerable strip of Northern Syria and return it to Turkey—whether independently of the League's and of the Arabs' consent is not stated. *No wonder that in face of this French demonstration of utter indifference to any but French interests in the East, Great Britain should have responded, in her quiet way, by assisting the right of the Greek Army to cut the lateral railway which links up the Kemalist front in Anatolia with the Kemalist front in Cilicia, and the right of the Greek Government to raise funds for the purpose of the... defence of the Greek and international zones in Asia Minor, wherever they can be raised by private means.*

Where, in all this, we may well ask, is the advertised consideration for the views of Indian Muslims, or perception of the magnitude of the whole Turkish question as it affects Asia? It reads like a mere quarrel in the robbers' cave.

Sadhu Bashista Muni.

Mr. Andrews' testimony regarding Sadhu Bashista Muni only confirms the belief that the authorities in Fiji in deporting the latter are but seeking to deprive the Indian labourers there of the help and guidance of educated leaders, in their struggle with the sugar planters. The "Morning Post" went to the length of mendaciously asserting that the Sadhu was an emissary of Mr. Gandhi, sent to stir up trouble against the Whites of Fiji. The Governor of Fiji, while careful not to repeat such a lying statement, excuses the deportation of Bashista Muni on the ground that he is "an undesirable agitator." Every educated Indian is an "agitator" in the eyes of the Fiji officials and planters because he is able to tell his down-trodden and ignorant countrymen in those islands what their rights are and how they can legitimately fight for them. Evidently the Whites do not want any educated Indian to come between the White slave-drivers and their victims. The deportation is a convenient, if dishonest, way of getting rid of an inconvenient opponent. If the Government of India do not lodge an emphatic protest against such unscrupulous tactics, and do not afford the Fiji Indians all the protection of which they stand in need in their just struggle against their exploiters, the sympathy they have been so long expressing will appear to be merely lip-deep. Our countrymen had enough of sympathetic words from the Chelmsfordian regime. They want sympathetic deeds from Lord Reading's Government.

Late Hakim Ramlal Ramnarain.

It is with deep sorrow that we learn of the death of our esteemed correspondent and kind friend, Hakim Ramlal Ramnarain, a great scholar, thinker, patriot and gentleman. Except by his writings in "The Chronicle"—which were a labour of love—he was little known to the general public of Bombay. His studious and retiring disposition made him shun the crowd. But no man had a greater love for India—and for India as a part of Asia not a mere dependency of Europe—no man had a clearer and more enlightened vision of her future than this quiet, deeply learned Hindu gentleman. His knowledge of Asiatic languages included Persian, and he had made a special study of the history of Islam, from which he had derived that fellow-feeling for the Muslims which naturally springs from such a study. He was a frequent contributor to several Urd papers published in Northern India an subscribed to the most important of these. With characteristic generosity he allowed these papers to be read by his numerous poorer friends who flocked to his residence to learn the latest news and to discuss with him the problems of the day. He was a sincere enthusiast for Hindu-Muslim Unity, and the many conversations which we had with him, by the complete assurance they conveyed of the identity of the views of the enlightened Hindu and enlightened Muslim upon all essentials, contributed largely to our faith in the stability of the movement. By his death we feel not only that we have lost a personal friend and a most valued colleague, but that the country too has lost a patriot of the first order.

The Prince of Wales Museum.

We call the particular attention of our readers to the Press Note relating to the Prince of Wales Museum, which we publish elsewhere, particularly to the latter portion of it, concerning the financial project. Everyone will agree that "a modern museum should form an important factor in the life and growth of a nation. It should illustrate by its exhibits all important aspects of the varied activities of the community, whether in Art, Archeology, History, Natural History, Sociology or Industry, and thus be a pleasure, inspiration and stimulus both to adults and especially to the youth of India." In short, the Prince of Wales Museum ought to be made useful to all India as well as worthy of so great a city as Bombay. But unfortunately "the present state of public finances and the pressure of more urgent public needs make it unlikely that Government could provide the very large funds required for the erection and maintenance of additional buildings; nor in the present condition of trade and industry is an appeal to the public likely to reproduce the required funds." Consequently the Trustees, animated we may well believe by a most zealous spirit for the trust confided to them, have evolved a plan by which the necessary funds could be raised, without appeal to Government or to the public, by exploitation of the extremely valuable vacant space included in the "site of the Museum." That such a method is unacademic and exceptionable upon public grounds is obvious; but if neither the Government nor the public is likely to be in a position to provide an alternative, we do not see that they have any right to criticise unless it be upon the ground that Bombay, at the present stage of its development, does not require a national museum on the scale contemplated by the Trustees. We confess that the grand public buildings in one corner of Bombay have always savoured to our mind of camouflage to hide from European eyes a city which for water-supply, sanitation, housing accommodation, street-lighting and street-paving is a disgrace to the world.

THE COAL CRISIS.

NATIONAL WAGES BOARD A SOLUTION.

PREMIER DEFENDS DEFENCE STEPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 2 p.m., April 20.

In the House of Commons during the discussion on the Defence Force, Mr. Hartshorn, one of the miners' leaders, declared that if the Government accepted the miners' scheme for National Wages Board, that would go a long way towards arriving at a settlement. He invited public discussion on all the points.

The Premier, replying warmly, defended the defence steps taken owing to the presence of a small element of revolutionaries, who might without precautionary measures have gained ascendancy over the bulk of the moderates. Mr. Lloyd George said that the Government might have over-insured against trouble, but it would have been inexcusable to have under-insured. He deprecated another patched-up peace. What was really wanted was a scheme offering inducement to all the parties engaged in mining to do their best to decrease the expenses and increase the output.

PROSPECT OF SETTLEMENT.

PREMIER'S SIGNIFICANT STATEMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 19.
Recd. 2 p.m., April 20.

A significant statement was made in the House of Commons late last night, which is thought to increase the prospect of settlement of the coal situation. Mr. Lloyd George declared that although the Government was unable to accept indefinite liability, it did not exclude the possibility of a subsidy for a permanent settlement.

LATE SIR RASH BEHARI GHOSE

A SUITABLE MEMORIAL TO BE ERECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 19.

A public meeting convened by the Sheriff of Calcutta was held this afternoon H. E. Lord Ronaldshay presiding, to express sorrow at the death of Sir Rash Behari Ghose and to appoint a committee to raise funds for a suitable memorial. H. E. said the late Rash Behari Ghose was pre-eminently qualified for the leadership of his educated countrymen. A great scholar himself he was a great patron of learning and by his princely gifts he had set a splendid example to his countrymen. He was drawn into active political life by the announcement of the partition of Bengal in 1904 and thereafter he played a prominent part in the political controversies of the day. He gave forceful expression to his opinions but his was too great a mind to be fettered by the trammels of any party and he viewed such controversies from a lofty attitude of independance, not often attained by those who became engaged in the thrust and parry of political strife.

INDIA'S GREAT LOSS.

Among those who took part in the proceeding of the meeting were the Chief Justice, Maharajadhiraja of Burdwan, Maharaja Tagore, Raias of Santosh and of Dighspatia, Raja Rishi Case Law, Sir Surendranath Bannerjee, Sir Ashutosh Chaudhuri, Nawab Sir Shamsul Hudal Messrs. Watson Smith, Dwarakanath Chakerbutty, Justice N. R. Chatterjee and Dr. Dwarakanath Mitter. They all eloquently spoke to the various works done by the deceased and referred to his many qualities, especially to his munificent charity towards education. Resolutions were adopted recording profound sense of the loss India had suffered at his death, expressing the desirability of raising a suitable memorial, and forming a committee to raise funds for the purpose. A subscription list was opened and about nine thousand rupees was subscribed on the spot.

BULANDSHAHR POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

MR. MAHOMED ALI'S APPEAL FOR SWARAJ FUND.

(From a Correspondent.)

BULANDSHAHR, April 15.

The District Political Conference met on the 11th instant at Bulandshahr. Resolutions were passed regarding Begar, Nankhana Sahib, Ralli Brothers, Non-Cooperation, Khilafat wrongs, etc. Mr. Mahomed Ali met with a most enthusiastic reception when he arrived at the station. He delivered an eloquent address to the audience numbering about 20,000 people on the present situation. Towards the end he appealed for Tilak Swaraj Fund and about Rs. 1,200 were collected on the spot. One Hindu graduate in a Government school gave up his appointment and two pleaders suspended their practice.

MILNER PROPOSALS.

VIEW-POINT OF EGYPTIAN NATIONALISTS.

THE RESERVATIONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 19.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., April 21.

Cairo.—A statement purporting to represent reliable Nationalist opinion declares that Egyptians are unable to accept the agreement based upon Lord Milner's proposals unless they are amended in accordance with the Nationalists reservations.

The delegation, apparently, is prepared to enter into negotiations aiming, firstly, at the abolition of the protectorate; secondly, at the recognition of external and internal independence; thirdly, at the respect for resevation, and, fourthly, at the solution guaranteeing Britain's and other special foreign interests.

WAR AGAINST PANAMA.

CENTRAL AMERICAN UNION'S RESOLVE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 2 p.m., April 20.

A Washington message says it is officially stated that the Central American Union, comprising Guatemala, Honduras and Salvador, has undertaken to declare war simultaneously with Costa Rica against Panama if Costa Rica deems that such an action is necessary in connection with her boundary dispute with Panama.

PANAMA-COSTA RICA DISPUTE

U. S. WILL NOT TOLERATE RESUMPTION OF HOSTILITIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 19.
Recd. 2 p.m., April 20.

A Washington message says it is officially stated that the United States will not tolerate the resumption of hostilities between Panama and Costa Rica.

ALLIES' DEMAND FOR REICHSTAG'S GOLD RESERVES

AS SECURITY FOR GERMAN DELIVERIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 2 p.m., April 20.

A Berlin message states that considerable feeling has been aroused by the semi-official announcement that the Reparations Commission has transmitted a verbal demand that the Reichstag's gold reserves must be transferred to the occupied zone before May 1st as security for German deliveries under the Treaty.

Burglars subsequently broke into the offices of the Interallied Mission and removed a safe containing a small sum of money.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS FRENCH JOURNALIST

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 2 p.m., April 20.

A Paris message announces the death of Joseph Reinach, a journalist famous for his attacks on General Boulanger, the promoter of the revision of the Dreyfus case.

ARDH KHUMBA AT HARDWAR.

EXCELLENT SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HARDWAR, April 19.

The Ardh Kumbha of Hardwar which comes off six years after Kumbha and usually attracts about four lakhs of pilgrims, fell this time on the 13th April. Notwithstanding the fairly large number of bathers it passed off without any hitch or accident. Hardwar was never cleaner or better lighted than during the Mela days. Cholera made its appearance as early as 13th March, but there were not more than 50 seizures, prompt precaution preventing an epidemic. The outstanding feature of this fair was the recognition by various Mela authorities of the great utility on such occasions of non-official help and their readiness to extend to the Seva Samiti of Allahabad every possible facility in rendering assistance to pilgrims.

MERCARA KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

MAHOMEDAN LEADERS GAGGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MERCARA, April 19.

A correspondent wires that Mahomed Abba Sait of Mysore, Haji Oosman Sait, Peer Syed Hydershaw of Bangalore, and six others who had been invited came for the Khilafat Conference, Mercara District. The Magistrate served notices on all prohibiting speaking and holding of meeting under Section 144. The Conference met and passed a resolution expressing regret.

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

WHAT ITS RENEWAL MEANS.

VIEWS OF CHINESE CHIEF JUSTICE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 19.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., April 21.

Vancouver.—Wang Chung Hui, the Chinese Chief Justice, has arrived *en route* for Geneva to attend the revision of the Covenant of the League of Nation. He declares that China intends to make a firm stand for the modification especially of article twenty-one which places the regional undertakings like the Monroe doctrine beyond the scope of the covenant. Wang Chung Hui declares that the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, in any form, would lead to a war in which China would be bound to participate on the side of the United States.

SPEAKERSHIP OF COMMONS.

PROSPECTS OF SIR F. BANBURY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 19.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., April 21.

The canvassing on behalf of the Rt. Hon. Sir F Banbury for the Speakership has received a fresh impetus by the announcement that the Rt. Hon. Mr. Lowther is retiring the next week. The Rt. Hon. Mr. Whitley's opponents object to the principle of Government dominating the Speaker, and quote the historic precedents of the House of Commons dividing against the Government nominee even when no alternative candidate was available.

DR. CHOLKAR SEDITION CASE.

MEANING OF "INDEPENDENCE."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, April 20.

In the Dr. Cholkar Sedition Case, Mr. S. V. Khadekar, formerly additional Talsidar and Magistrate and at present Superintendent of Land Records, in his examination-in-chief by Mr. Dick, Government Advocate, stated that it was not his duty to attend political lectures. Witness said he attended Dr. Cholkar's lectures on 23rd September and 5th October last, which were delivered in Marathi, which was his mother-tongue. He was a graduate and had attended law lectures and was able to understand Dr. Cholkar's speeches. Witness made abstracts of Dr. Cholkar's speeches and forwarded them to the District Superintendent of Police. It was not his duty to prepare such abstracts, but he did so at the request of the District Superintendent of Police. The prosecution then produced these abstracts in order to show that Dr. Cholkar on several occasions made speeches of a seditious character. Witness said that Dr. Cholkar used the words "Swatantrya" and "Yuddha" for words independence and war respectively in the abstracts prepared by the witness. The speeches produced no effect on his mind. He further stated that both the speeches were hostile to the present Government, but they were not quite clear on the point of independence and in his opinion it was difficult to say whether Dr. Cholkar meant complete independence or otherwise. He was unable to say whether the speeches were calculated to excite disaffection towards the present Government.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. ABHYANKAR.

Witness in cross-examination by Mr. Abhyankar admitted that the word "Swatantrya" in Marathi meant freedom in English. He said he made notes at the lecture of 23rd September, but made them out on the following day. It was very common at present to regard Non-Cooperation propaganda as preaching war against Government. Witness admitted that he was positive that Dr. Cholkar used the word in his speech metophorically and that he did not mean physical war. It was possible that he did not make correct notes of Dr. Cholkar's speech of 23rd September. He was not able to swear that he fully understood Dr. Cholkar's speeches of 23rd September and 5th October. He admitted that his notes of the speech dated 23rd September were cryptic and that he made his abstracts on the basis of these notes. He was not able to swear that his notes correctly represented Dr. Cholkar's speech of 5th October. It was not possible to represent Dr. Cholkar's speech without verbatim report. He used the word independence, he said, as synonimous with the word freedom in both of his English abstracts of Dr. Cholkar's speeches. Witness admitted that by independence Dr. Cholkar meant freedom and by freedom Dr. Cholkar meant that there should be no shilly-shallying with the business, but the reforms in the system of the Government of India should be such as will make Indians free in their own country. The cross-examination was not finished when the Court rose for the day.

The Calcutta Marwari Association by a majority adopted a resolution stating that they have no sympathy with the proceedings of the All-India Marwari Azarwal Conference recently held in Calcutta.

The local Committee appointed by the Bengal Government with Mr. C. G. Sim as President to examine the question of redrafting the Income-Tax Act, will sit in Calcutta from 30th April next.

PROCESSION WITHOUT PERMISSION.

NON-CO-OPERATORS CONVICTED.

JAIL PREFERRED TO PAYING FINE.

(From a Correspondent)

JACOBABAD, April 18.

The Secretaries of the Khilafat and Congress Committees of Jacobabad were served under Section 68, Act 4 of 1890, by the Resident Magistrate on the police complaint that a procession was organised on the 9th current without permission which went to receive one Khudabux, returning from jail. No procession was actually announced, but people joined of their own accord.

Judgment was delivered to-day by the Resident Magistrate. Both the accused pleaded not guilty, but being Non-Cooperators offered no defence and engaged no pleaders. The case was finished within one hour. Witnesses were police constables, carriage drivers and an Abkari man. The Magistrate convicted both and sentenced them to a fine of Rs. 20 each or five days' imprisonment. Both the accused refused to pay fine, prefering jail.

REPRESSION IN CAWNPORE.

THAKUR SENTENCED TO 2 YEARS' IMPRISONMENT.

CAWNPORE, April 19.

Mr. Rampershad Misra wires from Cawnpore under date April 19:—

In Cawnpore repression is in full swing. Thakur Mahabir Singh was charged under section 153A for his speech at the District Conference. His case was disposed of yesterday in the Court. Mr. Lomas, District Magistrate, has sentenced the Thakur Sahib to two years' rigorous imprisonment, with three months' solitary confinement. The Thakur Sahib did not choose to defend himself, being a non-violent non-cooperator.

In the evening a monster meeting was held under the presidentship of Maulana Hasrat Mohani. Resolution of appreciation of Thakur Sahib's services was moved and adopted. There was a general response to the appeal for help to his family.

Notices under section 144 are issued to Messrs. Sudarsanarain, Mannalal, Tasaddukali, Prabhu Dayal Misra and Kailas Nath. These gentlemen have also been ordered to show cause against furnishing required securities and sureties under section 108. The case comes off on the 25th April for hearing.

VIDYAVILAS CASE.

CROSS EXAMINATION OF SUB-INSPECTOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KOLHAPUR, April 20.

In the Vidyavilas case cross-examination of Mhaiskar, Sub-Inspector, ended to-day. He said Kolhapur was ruled by Marathas and that there was no vexation to the Government from the Brahmins. After his re-examination by the Prosecutor, Mr. Gokhale was asked to submit his statement, which he said he would do in writing. The case stands adjourned for hearing to the 26th April.

KHILAFAT WORKERS REFUSE TO BE EXAMINED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS April 19.

A Tellicherry correspondent wires to the 'Hindu' that nine Thaliparampa Khillafat workers under arrest and custody were produced before the Joint Magistrate, when six of them refused to be examined.

(Continued from column 5.)

thing. I claim to have some experience of public life and I should like to know if the authorities really believe that I could have talked in this most irresponsible manner to a stray mounted constable of police on duty. All I can say about the complainant is this that he appears to me to be an atheist. He does not fear God."

The Superintendent then said that I should not stir out and mix with the mob as then there would be danger of by being mistaken as one of them; and that now I could go home.

I was then allowed a motor to carry me back home but the two Sub-Inspectors of Police who accompanied me refused to leave me there as they were ordered and left me on the road near the Parsi Theatre. No elaborate comment is necessary. The incident is only one more proof of the thorough rottenness of the present system of Government and establishes completely the hollowness of the much-vaunted reforms and of the Duke's plea that autocracy was gone.

The only lesson of the incident is that we must work with re-doubled vigour to attain Swaraj under which alone will our honour be safe.

High-handedness is defeating its own end, and the Government is fast losing credit with the people. Verily Good cometh out of Evil.—Yours etc.

H D MARIWALLA

Karachi, 15th April 1921.

KARACHI POLICE RUNS AMOK.

A NIGHTMARE STORY,

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Since my dramatic arrest and release on Thursday, the 14th instant, which, as I am told, created not a little commotion in the city of Karachi, I have been so much overwhelmed with interviews and enquiries of friends that I almost feel hoarse and exhausted from having to repeat the same story over again to every new comer.

I, therefore, while thanking all the friends who kindly came personally to express their anxiety for my health, and also the many anxious crowds which came to see me both at my house and shop, I think I owe it to the general public of Karachi to make a statement regarding this, my second arrest.

It was at about 3 p.m. that I was walking towards the Boulton Market. When I reached the Atumal Tikamdas School, which is exactly opposite to the Boulton Market, I found the footpath I was walking on blocked by a mounted policeman.

I politely requested him to make room for me to pass as the footpath is intended only for foot-passengers and not for horsemen.

The Sowar at once lost temper, burst out in filthy abuse and pointed his club at my forehead. The club actually touched my forehead. This was followed by other Sowars making a simultaneous rush on me with their clubs, as I turned to change my course towards the market.

In the middle of the road, seeing me hedged all round by the mounted police, some twenty sepoys rushed forward aggressively on me from the near Foujdari with the most asinine abuse imaginable on their lips. One caught me by the throat in spite of my remonstrance that I felt being gagged, the other by the hair; some held me by the shoulders and others pushing me most violently from behind bruishing my foot which can be seen by anyone even now. Thus was I dragged into the office of the Foujdar by men who were originally appointed only to protect us from the onslaught of ruffians.

The two C. I. D. Inspectors present there, who both knew me and whom I knew very well, expressed great surprise at seeing me brought in that fashion. One of them actually exclaimed, "How is that, Mr. Mariwalla"? "What has happened?"

"This is your police!" was the quiet reply I made.

Then, after a few minutes of quiet breathing I narated the whole story to them. They expressed helplessness as they could do nothing else."

At this moment, thinking that I was about to faint, I called out for a glass of water. I was feeling very weak in body as I had fasted since the previous day and had not even takent water

The same polite C. I. D. Inspector who had expressed surprise at my arrest was also good enough to come forward now and ask if I would have Soda. I thanked him for his kindness and said: "I should be satisfied if they gave me plain water."

I had not yet been given water, when I was escorted to another room where sat a European Sergeant. I was at once given a chair to sit in.

Not many minutes had elapsed when Mr. Mutham, the City Inspector of Police, made his appearance. No sooner did his eyes fall on me than he burst out in angry abuse: "I have stood this nonsense for a long time," he said, "I shall not do so any longer. I want to arrest every one today, and fill all the lock-ups by this evening." I deliberately omit to mention the abuses he heaped on me and Non-Co-operators in general, as they in no way affect us.

All this happened in the presence of the two C. I. D. Inspectors. If they are God-fearing men they will not deny, for fear of being relieved of their services. I had remained in this room for about 20 minutes or so when a Sepoy came in and said that I was required outside.

On my coming out in the compound of the Foujdari, I saw a motor-car awaiting me. In asking me to get into it, a European Police Officer of great bulk threateningly told me, "Get into this Motor; we are going to give you complete rest now."

After I had seated myself inside the motor-car, two Sub-Inspectors of Police took their seats one on each side of me, the mounted policeman sitting in front of me. The car was ordered to go very fast, and stopped in front of the office of the Superintendent of Police. I alighted, and was at once escorted upstairs, and made to stand in the verandah till a European Officer of Police who, I must confess, was polite, approached me and after a few words took me before the Superintendent of Police.

In introducing me to him he spoke well of me. I cannot recall the exact words he used, but I think the burden of his remarks was that I gave trouble to nobody, was sober-minded and not an ordinary rowdy agitator. The Superintendent, thereafter asked me what I had to say. In a few words, I related to him from the beginning how I was maltreated though I had done nothing. I was then asked to go out for a few minutes when I was again called in. The Superintendent then asked the mounted policeman what complaint he had to make agaist me. The Sower replied in Urdu the purport of which as I understood was as follows:—"Sir this man told us: We are out to dissestablish the present Government and shall soon establish our own. Are you not ashamed of serving this Foreign Government? Put off this Foreign Government uniform this very moment. It does not become an Indian?"

After he had finished, the Superintendent looked towards me obviously for explanation. I said: "I am extremely sorry that I should be called upon to say anv-

(Continued in column 4.)

PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM.

MONEY NEEDED FOR EXTENSIONS.

AN INGENIOUS SOLUTION.

A Press Note states:—

Inquiries have appeared in the press as to when the Prince of Wales Museum would be opened. The Trustees desire to inform the public as to the causes of the delay and the progress to date. The building was only vacated by the military in the spring of 1920. Repainting has been done. Removal of hospital fittings and of most of the temporary buildings will be completed before long. Though formal charge of the building has not yet been taken from the Public Works Department, the Trustees have gone ahead with the work of organisation. A secretary and staff have been appointed. The Museum will at first consist of Archaeological, Art and Natural History sections. Mr. Banerji, Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Western Circle, is organising the Archaeological section. Exhibits have been brought from Poona, and 50 show cases ordered. Two Assistant Curators have been appointed. Captain Solomon, Principal, School of Art, is organising the Art section. An Assistant Curator has been appointed, and sample show cases ordered, for the section.

SIR RATAN TATA'S BEQUEST.

The late Sir Ratan Tata bequesthed his very valuable collection at York House, England, and Tata House, Bombay, to the Museum, the latter subject to retention by Lady Ratan Tata during her lifetime. Lady Ratan Tata has very generously foregone her right and offered the Tata House collection now. The Trustees have gladly accepted the bequest and Lady Ratan Tata's gift. Arrangements are being made to have the York House collection sent to Bombay. These collections will, it is expected, be of very great value to Indian Art students as well as of interest to the public. An agreement has been effected whereby the Natural History Society will, after sufficient funds are obtained, place their valuable collection in the museum as a Natural History Section. The Trustees will get the benefit of the services of the Society's Curator and Assistant Curators. The connection of the section with a zealous society numbering many eminent scientific men will undoubtedly enhance its efficiency. These collections have hitherto not been exhibited to the public. This section should be a specially popular one. The Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society's collection of coins, fossils, and antiquities has been taken over by the Museum Trustees as a loan. Lastly, some space has been allotted for a forest museum where valuable timbers and other forest products will be seen by business men, and an important stimulus to forest development thus afforded. The requirements of the various sections necessitate various adaptations to the building, which, along with the construction of show cases, will take time. It is very difficult to obtain suitable plate glass at present. It is hoped however that the Museum can be opened on a modest scale in the latter part of this year, or early in next.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENT.

The Museum building is not large, and it has become clear that as three major sections have to be housed in it the building will be full in a very short time. There is no room for an Industrial and Economic section, which is of the utmost importance for a city like Bombay. The original intention was to build two extra wings—one for Natural History, and the other for Industry; but as the funds are quite insufficient to erect buildings, Natural History will have to be accommodated in the main building which was intended for Art and Archaeology only. A special contribution of three lakhs was given by Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart. The present state of public finances and the pressure of more urgent public needs make it unlikely that Government could provide the very large funds required for the erection and maintenance of additional buildings. Nor, in the present condition of trade and industry, is an appeal to the public likely to produce the required funds. The cost of building is now very high. The income of the Museum from Government and Municipal grants and from securities is only adequate to maintain the Art and Archaeological section on a modest scale, without providing the means of expanding these sections. The old idea of a museum was one of a building containing antiques and curiosities, interesting no doubt, but of no special bearing on modern life.

REQUIREMENTS.

A modern museum, however, should form an important factor in the life and growth of a nation. It should illustrate by its exhibits all important aspects of the varied activities of the community, whether in Art, Archaeology, History, Natural History, Sociology or Industry, and thus be a pleasure, inspiration and stimulus both to adults and especially to the youth of India.

The educative value to the young of such a museum can well be realised by those familiar with the great museums of London and the Continent. The art student there views pictures by the great masters, the archaeological student sees the mighty works of ancient times, the natural history student has before his eyes the whole vast phenomena of the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms arranged and classified on scientific lines, the industrial student can by a touch of an electric button

(Continued on next page.)

RISING MORTALITY.

INFLUENZA: PROBABLE CAUSE.

DECLINE SOON EXPECTED.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

A meeting of the Standing Committee was held yesterday, Mr. H. P. Mody presiding, when consideration was given to a letter from Mr C D Vigers and other residents of Club Road stating:—

It is with great regret and anxiety that, we learn that in spite of its being resolved to the contrary by you, paddocks for stabling horses are to be erected (either for temporary or permanent purpose) in the compound of the Byculla Club on the south of Club Road fronting our buildings

Already at present, there is a partial water famine which threatens our domestic supply, to say the least of flushing bad drains. At such a time it would indeed be a scandal to allow stables which will not be drained and which from our past experience we can designate as a horrible nuisance to locate before us. No sanitary facilities of any kind being provided, our experience has been that the litter and excreta of the animals lie uncleared for days together, although the owners of the stables may well protest to the contrary. Moreover, the stench emanating from these stables and the nuisance of flies, mosquitoes and other pests is indescribable.

The growth of Bombay, we believed, consisted in accommodation being provided for human beings, but appears that a wise body with wise officers do really consider it essential to locate quadruped in our midst without adequate means of drains and scandalously without any measures of sanitation.

The Commissioner in his report stated that the stables were temporary and were erected by R. G. Baldock and Company and were allowed there through a misunderstanding. They were removed on February 5 and the Byculla Club had been asked not to permit such stables on that side of the compound of the Club premises.

The Committee resolved to forward the letter to the Corporation with a recommendation that it might be replied in the items of the Commissioner's letter.

RISING DEATH-RATE.

The following report from the Commissioner was submitted:—

I have the honour to report that the rising death-rate which the City has experienced in the last four months has been chiefly due to recrudescence of Influenza in an epidemic form. In the month of March some part of the continued increase has been due to the prevalence of Plague and Small-pox. In the last half of the month of December 1920, the rising death-rate first gave cause for anxiety and although in that month the number of death actually ascribed to Influenza was only 52 and less than it had been during the preceding three months, the Health Officer, from inquiries made in the Hospitals and Dispensaries of the City, came to the conclusion that Influenza was nevertheless the probable cause of the increasing mortality and reported to me accordingly,

In January 1921 the total mortality was 5202; February 5253 and in March 6438,

In December the total deaths from all causes numbered 4,155. A rise of 1,000 (in round numbers) occurred in January when the deaths numbered 5,200. In February the upward tendency was checked, the February total only exceeding that of January by 51 deaths. In March a further rise of 1,200 occurred bringing the monthly totaly up to 6,438.

—More than half of the increases has been due to Pneumonia and the other Respiratory Diseases which in fatal Influenza are the usual cause of death. Influenza, it is true, has only accounted for 9 per cent. of the total increase. On the other hand the mortality from Influenza in March, when 247 deaths occurred, has been five times as great as in December and Influenza may in these circumstances safely be assumed to be the true cause of the epidemic of fatal Pneumonia which prevails in the City. Deaths both from Pneumonia and Influenza have steadily risen in number from December onwards and the apparent increase of Influenza, at a much greater rate, is in reality only due to the well known fact that as the presence of an epidemic becomes more widely recognised a larger proportion of deaths from Influenzal pneumonia are properly certified as due to Influenza and not to the complications which lead to the fatal issue.

Deaths from Small-pox and Plague were a negligible quantity in the increased mortality experienced in January.

In March both diseases assumed epidemic proportions and caused 125 and 131 deaths respectively. On the other hand whilst the position in regard to these two diseases is sufficiently serious, they have together been responsible for less than 11 per cent. of the total rise in the death rate and have so far played only a minor part in the production of the high mortality which now prevails.

DECLINE EXPECTED.

As regards the future course of events, it may be noted that in the Influenza epidemics of October 1918, May 1919 and February 1920, the mortality reached its culminating point in two months and then fell rapidly in the first two outbreaks decisively but more slowly in the third. The present epidemic has now lasted 3 months, and unless the whole form of the epidemic curve is to be altered, a well marked decline should occur in the Influenza death rate during the month of April. Influenza is spread from the sick to the healthy like any common cold in the head by more or less direct contact. No mystery surrounds the process, but the fact that the presence of the disease is not manifested by a rash or by other outward signs enables those who suffer from mild attacks to mix unrecognised with their fellows and thus renders the control of epidemics exceedingly difficult.

Conditions peculiar to Bombay or to India may safely be ruled out as contributory causes in the spread of infection since the disease has occurred and has spread in precisely the same manner in cities and towns in Europe where the same conditions do not exist and where the water supply and drainage systems are ample for the communities they serve. Measures of control should accordingly be concentrated on preventing contact between the sick and the healthy and on enhancing the resisting power of individuals to infection. With this end in view notices have been published in the Press and leaflets distributed warning people against unnecessary attendance in crowded and ill-ventilated places and recommending those whose duty compels them to mix with crowds to carry out the preventive treatment of the nasopharynx with saline solution as laid down by the Sanitary Commissioner.

POLICE ZULUM AT KARACHI.

PEOPLE CONDEMN HIGHHANDED ACTION.

(From a Correspondent.)

KARACHI, April 13.

Karachi observed peaceful hartal on the 13th instant. In a meeting it was resolved to have hartal on the 14th also in honour Nankana martyrs. On the 14th morning there has a great display of police force throughout the city. Police arrested two Muslim youths, putting them in hazat. People gathered around the city police station and were secerely handled by constables and sowars, several passers by receiving injuries. Feeling grew intense on account of police highhandedness and in the afternoon when Mr. Mariwalla, President of the Indian Home Rule League, was passing, he was handled roughly by *sowars* and was arrested and taken to *kotwali* under a shower of abuses. He was taken before the Police Superintendent, who finding there was nothing against the Mr. Mariwalla, released him. z z z

Mr. Mariwalla's arrest caused greater excitement amongst the people, who flocked in larger numbers to the city police station. The crowd swelled to some thousands but mounted police and constables again ill treated, beat and drove away the people who were crying "Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai." The crowd went to attend the meeting on Idgah Maidan there the police *zulum* was condemned. About 20,000 people had gathered and after speeches, they peacefullly dispersed.

EPRESSION IN PATNA.

TAKUR R SINGH SERVED WITH NOTICE.

(Associated Press.)

PATNA, April 19.

Takur Ramdandan Singh, Secretary to the Congress Committee, Sitamarhi, who was served with notice under Section 107 was bound over to keep the peace for six months. A report says large crowds accompanied him on his way to the jail and he was also photographed.

SEDITIOUS MEETINGS ACT IN OPERATION.

SADHU CONVICTED AT AMRATSAR.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 19.

Mr. Connor, Additional District Magistrate of Amritsar, on the 15th instant convicted one Sadhu Singh of Kohat under Section 7 of the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act for having made a speech before a *diwan*, at a village in Tarn Taran Tahsil in Amritsar district, likely to cause disturbance or public excitement. The accused refused to plead or make a defence. The trial took place in the Court and the accused was awarded six months' rigorous imprisonment.

SPECIAL JURY LIST FOR CALCUTTA

BENGAL CHAMBER'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 19.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce have addressed a letter to the Bengal Government on the question of preparation of a special jury list. The Chamber recommends that the Criminal Procedure Code be so amended as to enable the present panel of four hundred special jurymen to be enlarged and that jury rules of the Crown side of the Calcutta High Court be so amended as to include a definition of special jurors in the sense of proposed rule 6 A of 1907.

A Calcutta message of April 20 says, Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling three and eleven sixteenth pence and Demand Bills one shilling three and three-fourth pence.

SITUATION IN FIJI.

MR. C. F. ANDREWS' EXPOSES FIJIAN AUTOCRACY.

"SADHU-BASHISTA MUNI—NO AGITATOR"

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 19.

Mr. C. F. Andrews wires from Santiniketan:—Sadhu Bashista Muni referred to in the recent cablegrams from Fiji is an educated Guzerati with College education, who retired to Rishikul to complete his religious studies at Hardwar, before going out to Fiji at his own expense to help his fellow countrymen. The strike in the north of the Main Island in Fiji began on February 12th. It thus has been going on now over two months. According to the Fiji Government's statement it has been conducted with unexceptionable behaviour. Thus it is clear there is no charge against Sadhu Bashista Muni of inciting to violence. His deportation by the Fiji Government appears to me from my knowledge of the state affairs in Fiji to be partizan action to help the sugar companies against Indian labourers. Sadhu Bashista Muni in India bore a high character and from all that I have heard is a high-minded gentlemen. I wish to bring these facts at the earliest possible moment before the people of India, for it is only fair they should have this information. This is the second time that the Fiji Government have deported Indian educated leaders who were helping their fellow countrymen to obtain higher wages. The earlier instance was that of Mr. and Mrs. Manilal last year.

"PALPABLE INJUSTICE"

MOST SERIOUS SITUATION.

Mr. Andrews in a later message says:

The news of the deportation of Bashishta Muni by the Fiji Government following upon the deportations of Mr. and Mrs. Manilal last year has brought about a situation of the most serious character. Sadhu Bashishta Muni, from all I have heard about him, appears to be a man of high integrity of purpose. He was educated in the College at Lahore and went on from thence to the Rishikul at Hardwar. He is a Gujarati by birth, and he went out to Fiji with a pure religious motive in order to bring the Hindu religion back into the heart of the people. There is no sign whatever that he has encouraged violence—indeed the very opposite of this is apparent, because the Fiji Government acknowledges that the conduct of the Indians during the two months since the strike began has been unexceptionable. The only complaint against him is that he was making preposterous demands re the wages, but this very phrase used by the Fiji Government appears to me to show that the Governor is still in the hands of the sugar companies and planters. These deportations have deprived Indians in Fiji of educated leadership. Where is the justice? Is there any sign of equal partnership here within an equal Commonwealth? Would any Englishman or Australian have been treated like this if he had tried, without violence, to help his fellow-countrymen in labour questions? This deportation appears to be a palpable injustice. India cannot possibly accept such deportations without a protest.

ALL-INDIA HINDU CONFERENCE.

PROTECTION OF COWS URGED.

The following resolutions among others were passed at the last sitting of the All-India Hindu Conference held at Harwar on the 10th April.

This Conference expresses its gratitud to those Moslems leaders, organizations, and rulers as well as Christians and Par gentlemen who are trying to stop cow-killing in India with a view to cultivate national unity and improve economic condition of India.

That this Conference enters a strong protest and its resentment against the calous disregard of the deep seated and most cherished religious sentiment of the Hindu displayed continously by the present Government in the matter of allowing slaughter of cows for the military and export of beef, cows and bullocks to other countries, and is of opinion that the tim has come when Hindus should realize that the responsibility to protest their Dharm in this matter lies with them and them alone and they should be prepared to make all legitimate and peaceful efforts and undergo all sufferings and sacrifice to gain that end.

That propaganda work should be started at once to get slaughter of cows in India and their export to other countries stopped immediately, and in case their deep religious sentiment is not respected by the Government by that time, a special Conference of the All-India Hindu Maha Sabha should be held on the next Janam Ashtmi on the sacred day of the birth of Bhagwan Shri Krishan at the holy place of Brindaban where the Lord tended cows with a view to decide the future line of action in this matter.

Official & Personal.

Mrs. Saraladevi Choudarani arrived in Bombay by the Punjab Mail yesterday and is staying with Mr. Revashankar Jogjivanji at Laburnum Road, Gamdevi.

PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM.

(Continued from previous page.)

set in motion miniature models of the intricate machines of modern industry. Such a museum, however, to be worthy of this Presidency demands very large accommodation, and also a very large income to obtain and maintain the exhibits, and a specialist staff in all the branches. The Trustees consider that Bombay must have such a museum at the earliest opportunity.

FUTURE EXPANSION.

To sum up, funds are required to provide the extra accommodation and to maintain the expanded museum. The Trustees see only the means of obtaining these funds. The museum site is six and a half acres. Government in allotting the site to the museum made an extremely valuable gift. The site is for business purposes a very central and valuable one. The Trustees are contemplating the erection of extensive buildings on the site from loan money to be obtained, after an amendment of the Museum Act, either from Government or the public on the security—a first class one—of the land and buildings. The greater part of the accommodation would be let out at first for business purposes and will fetch a very large rental. The demand for office and business accommodation in the Fort is far in excess of the supply. Even when the Back Bay reclamation is effected, building on the Museum site will always command a high rental. Part of the new buildings, a part small at first but gradually increasing, would be used for the expanded museum. All the buildings will be so designed that any part of them can be resumed and used at any time for Museum purposes as the Museum gradually is enlarged. It is anticipated, however, that two-fifths of the additional accommodation would be the utmost future requirement of the Museum. The remaining three-fifths would always be used for business, *i. e.*, revenue producing purposes. The additional buildings would be in harmony with the existing Museum building and the adjoining public buildings, and be a fine piece of architecture. As the land costs nothing and the value for business purposes of the site is so high, the building enterprise cannot fail to be extremely remunerative. Assuming that money is borrowed at 8 per cent. and repaid in a twenty-year period and that part of the building is used for museum purposes, it is calculated that the net income will be 7½ lakhs a year when the buildings are completed, and 13¼ lakhs when the loan is repaid twenty years thereafter. With this revenue it will be possible to equip and maintain a museum on a magnificent scale, which it is hoped will become one of the best in Asia.

WHY LOAN MONEY PREFERABLE.

The Trustees, if their scheme is carried out, will have achieved the creation of such a museum by developing their own resources and without drawing upon the funds of Government or the public. Instead of slowly accumulating funds by subscriptions and grants, a process which might take decades, construction by loan money will provide ample accommodation and revenue and therefore a well-equiped museum within a few years. Another advantage will be the early provision of a large extent of first class business and office accommodation, of which there is a famine and the absence of which must be seriously retarding the development of Western India.

The possible objection that use of part of the buildings for business purposes would not be in harmony with a museum is met by the fact that the design of the buildings will be one suitable to a museum, while the business part will not be allowed to interfere with the amenities of the Museum. If in the distant future Government or the public were to provide sufficient income, there would be nothing to prevent the whole of the buildings being converted into a museum. Looking, however, at the problem practically, it is a choice between a museum developed and supported as described above and the being content with a museum having wholly inadequate accommodation and funds. The Trustees have little doubt but that public opinion will endorse the larger view taken by themselves in the matter. The Trustees, however, wish to bring their general scheme to the notice of the public with a view to invite suggestions and expressions of opinion.

TONK ATROCITIES.

MUSLIM RELIGIOUS LEADER'S MESSAGE TO THE NAWAB.

(From a Correspondent)

DELHI, April 19.

The following telegram is sent to His Highness the Nawab of Tonk by Moulana Ahmadsaid Sahib, Nazim, Jaminatulo Ulama Hind, Delhi; The present incidents have given an ugly blot on Tonk State, occupying a distinguished place among the Muslim States. From a religious point of view, therefore Jamiatul Ulama of India invites your Highness attention to the fact that differences between the ruler and the ruled should be decided according to the Shariat. The Jamiat can send a deputation of honest and reliable Ulamas, provided your Highness affords such deputation an opportunity for enquiry and decision.

MALABAR DIST. CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 20.

The zamorine of Calicut has accepted the chairmanship of the Reception Committee of Malabar District Conference to fight Non-Cooperation and Dewan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nair has been elected Vice-President

MAHATMA GANDHI AT SURAT.

"A ROYAL RECEPTION"

MUNICIPALITY PRESENTS AN ADDRESS.

(From our Correspondent)

SURAT, April 19.

Mahatma Gandhi arrived here at Surat this morning by the Northern Express from Godhra, with Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Abbas Tayabji, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and others.

It was announced long ago that Mahatmaji has promised to visit Surat and its important Taluka and other out stations an people here were expecting him with great enthusiasm. Long before the train arrived at the station, the public of Surat seemed to have made a point of seeing the Mahatmaji in the morning and with that end in view began to gather into an unmanageable crowd near the Railway Station premises and on the platform. The white Gandhi cap was seen here, there and everywhere.

The moment the Northern Express steamed into the station, the whole platform and outside was resounded with the cheers of "Mahatma Gandhi ki je". The ceremony on the station platform was however very short, viz, that of garlanding only, and the crowd gave way and the Mahatmaji with his company got down the platform easily. The whole main road all along the line was decorated with buntings, flags and mottos and festoons of variegated types, including white khadder Gandhi caps. There was no halting on the way. The honour which Surat thus gave both in its manner and matter was unique of its kind and fit to be envied even by Royal and gubernatorial personages. The number of people gathered on the foot paths and on the way to have a sight of the Mahatma and his triumphal procession almost all showed white caps on their head and could be estimated at the lowest at 2,500.

MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

The first function was a lecture to the students at the Patidar Vidyarthi Asrama where the Mahatmaji has put up. The next was the address given by the City Municipality of Surat. The Non-Cooperation element in the Council was unanimous and firm in giving the address in spite of the opposition and obstructional tacties of the party composed of Rao Bahadurs and other Government side members. The address was coached in beautiful and dignified Gujarati and was carved out on a handsome copper-plate set in brass pillars on a base of sandalwood. The president of the Municipality Dr. M. K. Dexit read the address and presented the plate in touching terms. The Mahatamji was also equal to the occassion and replied in his usual original way which does not fail to bring conviction to his audience. He emphasised the need of introducing the spinning wheel and abolishing untouchability of the depressed classes—that standing shame and scandal of modern orthodox Hinduism. He said the "Rashtriya Shalas" were to be the "Rantia Shalas" which was a crying need of the day. Speaking further about the spinning wheel, he promised a new and improved wheel which will enable people to earn their livelihood.

After this function was over the Mahatmaji addressed in the compound of the Municipal building, the Municipal servants of the city.

After these morning functions, came the round of the meeting of the women of Surat who were moved by the magic words of the Mahatmaji to part with their valuable ornaments and give a lot of cash also. These collections on the spot are reported between rupees three thousand to ten thousand.

At 3 p.m. from this women's meeting, the Mahatmaji has left for Olpad, a Taluka Town of Surat and is to be due at 7.30 p.m. here at the famous Tilak maidan via Rander. His Surat tour is to last upto 22nd instant.

(Continued from column 6.)

apologies can now be made. Sir Edward Maclagan, not Sir William Vincent, must rule the Punjab; and the Royal Clemency of December, 1919, must at last be acted on. After all, if the 'criminal' Lala Harkisan Lal is appointed a Minister at £4,000 a year, his eighty-two colleagues might well be released from the Andamans.

GROUNDS FOR COMPROMISE.

Then, too, the whole of the 'Rules and Regulations' of the Government of India Act might be revised liberally. The Communal representation of Moslems, Sikhs etc., should be swept away, and the jerrymandering which disgraces the Punjab and Burma should be put right. Small single member constituencies, votes for labour, the abolition of the residency qualification—these would provide grounds for a compromise with all but Mahatma Gandhi and the Mohammedans. They would provide a badly needed excuse for a fresh election.

It may not be possible to give financial control over the Indian Budget by Act of Parliament, but if this were conceded in practice we could say good-bye to most of the Non-Cooperation.

When Lord Reading reaches Simla he will meet with very different advice. They will tell him to get the Sevres Treaty revised and to placate the Mohammedan moderates. They are playing blind man's buff in modern India, and think to go on with 'divide and rule' among people who can see. They want some liberalising. The old game is finished.—"Reynolds Newspaper."

LORD READING'S MISSION.

WHAT CAN LORD READING DO?

DIFFICULT PROBLEMS TO BE SOLVED.

BY JOSIAH C. WEDGWOOD M. P.,

Lord Reading can be an autocrat. That is the most hopeful point in the Indian situation. Whatever Lord Reading does or attempts he will have the complete confidence and backing of the Prime Minister. Probably no previous Viceroy has been in such a powerful position. But what can he do with it?

After three months in India, seeing all sides, I am leaving it to-day more hopeless of the future of British India than when I landed. We are their masters, politically and economically and they are our enemies. They hate and worse still, the British here hate them.

It is possible that Lord Reading, by wise and generous statesmanship, might even now turn their hate to some more generous feeling, for the Indians are a wonderfully forgiving people, humble still, and very susceptible to kindness and sympathy. But what can change the nature of the British in India.

I absolve the man of the Civil Service. They are better educated, have some vision, and pull on despairingly. Even if they do not love the people who pay their salaries, they do not usually hate them and they try to do their duty in the new world. "For God's sake do not judge us by the "Pioneers" said one. And it is they who suffer. There is a story that might be true of an official bicycling to Government House, Lahore. Three Indians joined hands and stretched across the road so that he had to dismount.' We just wanted to tell you that we are tired of you all and wish you would go back to England,' was all the explanation.".

THREE CLASSES.

Unfortunately, there are three other classes of British men to be considered. Army officers, commercial men, rank and file. Except on trains, the first two classes rarely meet Indians who are not their servants. This is fortunate, for they find it difficult to treat an Indian as anything but a servant. The Indians shrink from them, as sensitive as a new, shy schoolboy. Generally, to avoid each other's company British travel first and Indians second classes. Should the two by any chance travel together for 500 miles, they would never speak. Since Lionel Curtis started the personal insult theory no less than six Indians have hissed the private story into my ears; they made one hot with shame for bad manners. No little courtesies take place, no similes, no 'after you please.' If an old Indian woman gets into a crowded tramcar, no Englishman offers his seat. Soldiers and working men take their tone from their 'betters.' For them a 'native' is just a native always and unfortunately the difference in language makes them shout chronically when addressing an Indian in India.

But besides British men there are the women, and it is they who make things hopeless. The men are too busy to talk and hate much. It is the British women who never tire of detailing their detestation of Indians. The manners, immorality, dishonesty, lying extravagance, cruelty, ingratitude of the people among whom they are condemned to pass their lives form the ground work of all conversation. There are mangnificent exceptions, but the majority are not drawn from the class that has imbibed public spirit in England and tries to do its duty. Prestige is their good in the absence of personal distinction. They keep their men folk up to the scratch-men who would otherwise behave humanly.

I have seen Frenchmen dealing with Indians. It is quite different. 'The French speak to us as though they were visitors to our country, the English as though they owned it,' said to me an Indian at Pondicherry.

WHAT IS WANTED.

How can Lord Reading change this? Gandhi said to me: The only thing is a change of heart. Perhaps, if the new Viceroy trusted the Indian leaders; perhaps, if he recognised them as the future rulers of their own country; perhaps, if he asked them to cooperate in making the change from subject to ruler without a smash, and consulted such men as Motilal Nehru, Malaviya, Lajpat Rai, C. R. Dass and Gandhi as to what should be done now, then perhaps they might be reasonable. Then, perhaps, the ordinary Britisher might begin to think of Indians as he does of Italians in Italy and treat them accordingly. If further, Lord Reading will force our Colonial office to treat Indians and Europeans alike in East Africa to grant to Indians the 'Civis Romanassum' of equal citizenship throughout the world, then perhaps, India and Britain will remain united respecting each other.

All this I believe Lord Reading will do but I doubt if Mahatma Gandhi will be reasonable. He is after bigger game than mere Western rule. Western civilisation is his enemy, and for that quarry preaching is for ever necessary and the struggle quite unending.

What, then, remains?

If the new Viceroy tries to come to terms and fails he can still play the straight game if only he aims constantly at Dominion Home Rule and drives out remorselessly those who distrust the people.

A Burma Governor and Government that has desperately fought for three years against the Montagu Chelmsford reforms cannot possibly be expected to administer those reforms in the spirit of trust. A defeated Government must go. There are men in power in the Punjab—eight of them—whose continuance is an insult to the Punjab. For Jallianwala Bagh and for the grim humours of O'Dwyer's Martial Law,

(Continued in column 5.)

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"'TIS TIME TO MARCH!"

BY PRINCIPAL VASVANI.

The following are extracts from the Presidential address delivered by Principal Vasvani to the Gujerat Students' Conference recently held at Ahmedabad:

Friends: you have chosen for the chair a man from a land which the critics call a "Desert": Sindu-Desha, my native land, is the land of roses and rocks, of the pure clear skies, of the Sindu and the sea. But critics call it the "Desert"! So let it be! That "Desert" is to me a sacred place. It is the Land of Sufis and *Dervishes*, of Hindu singers and Muslim mystics. From that land I bring my message to you and I bring it with reverent hands. For in my heart is the image of one whose work sanctifies your soil and makes Ahmedabad a place of pilgrimage to the Indian nationalist. Two mighty men of action there be to day, Lenin and Gandhi. Lenin, an ascetic on the throne of Russia—Lenin an—Idealist,—Lenin a Practical Reformer; In an epoch of religious faith, Lenin would have been revered in Europe as a saint; in both Lenin and Gandhi is the faith of the Idealist; and to see Gandhiji is to know how calm in his faith in India's freedom. The country needs Sipahis to vindicate this faith in freedom.—*Sipahis* who would oppose to the ideal of *force*, the *force of the Ideal*, the force of the spirit. Greece had her thinkers and philosophers and artists, and her intellectual classics were studied by Rome. Yet Rome had contempt for Greece; for Greece lacked men to fight for her honour. The Amritsar tragedy was an expression of the English man's contempt for India; no living nation with sensitive patriotism could submit to the "crawling order" and other humiliations inflicted on the Punjab

INDIA'S GREATEST TRAGEDY.

Indeed, the greatest tragedy of India is not her poverty, the famines in the land, the heavy death rate but that she has lost respect; her voice is not honoured. It was a Polish patriot who said. "The soldier alone is the defender of the honor of an enslaved nation." And my indictment of the officialised schools and colleges is, they do not prepare students to be the guardians of India's honor, the *Sipahis* of the Mother. The current system of education in India has not assimilated even the spirit of Western literature and science; and the majority of our students become machine-made servants of the bureaucracy. It is the students and young who make.

THE FUTURE OF A NATION.

So it was in ancient Greece when Socrates tried to impress his ideals on young Athens. So it was in the Renaissance when Erasmus travelled to Italy and Germany and England, on his mission of Culture's it was two students of the Holy Club at Oxford—Wesley and Whitfield—who, as Greece says "Changed the whole tone of English society," in the 15th century Mazzini and Garibaldi in the 19th century served the cause of Italian freedom with the help of young men. In recent years students, male and female, have done not a little for Korea, China, Egypt and Russia. In the struggle for independence in Korea, the Korean girls went to towns, organised meetings and shamed the men in to following them! It was the students of China who started the Japanese-goods-boycott movement and gradually secured the support of shop keepers and the masses in the struggle over the Shantung settlement In Egypt, the students did much to induce villagers to boycott the Milner mission. In Russia in the early days of the Russian struggle for Freedom students of the Moscow and Petrograd Universities had the Russian flogging whip abolished and to-day Russian students help Bolshevism by working in villages and helping peasants. At Oxford within a few hours of the war, half the undergraduates offered themselves for national service; walking tours stopped, reading parties ceased to read; the Common room became empty; it was a common saying:—"The soul of Oxford is gone out to the front." Students served in the awful struggle; and most of them died that England might live.

BRAMACHARYA.

That atmosphere of surrendering everything for the service of the Nation has not yet entered our educational institutions except, it may be, in national schools and colleges. And in order that you of the National University may help the growth of that atmosphere, I ask you to cultivate specially, 3 virtues. The first is Brahmacharya a *sipahi* is not to think of pleasures and ease; Brahmacharya is opposed to *bhog* by Brahmacharya I mean simple life; those even of you who are married can practise Brahmacharya. You should be accustomed to a life of hardness, if you would be soldier of liberty.

DONT BE BARBARIANS.

But this hardness does not mean what Nietzsche advocate when he says:—"Be hard" This hardness does not mean violence. Ahinsa is the creed of my life, and I wish I would fill everyone of you with the connection as to the athecsand wisdom of ahinsa; I wish I could make you understand how the West has been dying because of its Cult of Violence. Nationalisms of the west have been exclusively aggressive; let not the National movement in India be an imitation of Western Nationalism. "The history of nature," said an eminent scientist "is nothing but the history of the ever advancing victory of spirit over matter." What is true of nature; is true also of society. The more evolved an humanised a society, the less must it recort to violence. And if in any part of the country the movement of non-co-operation comes to be dominated by counsels of passion and hate, in that part must it fail of its mission. I have heard friends speak of the success of non-co-operation. I behave Non-Co-operation is yet on it's trial! Its success will depend on you, on me, on every Indian fighting for Freedom with love in our hearts. During the struggle for Independence in Korea—and the story is told with moving art by McKenzie—the document issued by leaders to the following said:—

"Whatever you do
Do not insult the Japanese,
Do not throw stones
Do not hit with your fists,
For these are the acts of Barbarians.'

I am afraid some of those who call themselves Non-Co-operators have behaved as barbarians; and I would have you show in your daily life and work that you students of National schools and Colleges that you have nothing to do with counsels of passion and hate and strife. The struggle we are in to-day is holy; and none can help it who is not in with a pure heart.

FAITH IN THE MOTHER.

A third virtue still, every Soldier of Lavery must develop; may I name it:—Faith in the Mother? There will come times when it will seem to you as though the wave is receding, as though the new national enthusiasm is declining—times of troubles and anxiety and travail. Then must come to your help your faith in the Mother. Then must you be ready to say: Though the Mother hide her face, yet must I trust in Her. I ask you to have a flaming faith in your hearts; I ask you to believe in the ultimate triump of the Cause; for the cause in harmony with Ishwar's will no power can crush. I have heard men say:—India is weak; India is helpless; don't believe it; you are not weak; the Mother is not helpless; mightier than the mighty is the Mother; see how from time to time she throws up men, her sons like Lok-Tilak, like Gandhiji to sustain the struggle for freedom. Say not the mother is helpless. Don't doubt her, trust her Trust and suffer. And know that the Swaraj we want is for the service of Humanity. It is no narrow, exclusive, aggressive, nationalism I ask you to accept; I plead for that freedom which may equip India for the service of Humanity.

BE A SERVANT OF HUMANITY.

To be a soldier of Liberty means thus to be.—A servant of Humanity, an instrument of God; it is to have the uplifting consciousness that the National Movement is a manifestation of God himself,

Your course of studies in the National University should, therefore be framed with a view to training you for that Liberty which is the service of man. There is the literary side of your studies; I earnestly hope your literary department will always have the inspiration of the Indian ideal. There is, I am glad, a phisical-culture side of your work at this University; I would ask you earnestly to develop love of athletics. One of the beautiful thing in life of ancient Greece was:—love of games; 13 athletic festivals took place every year and every Athenian youth participated in them; Plato, the philosopher, and some of the Greek poets won prizes at some of these games. I want every student of a National institution to be not simply 'brainy' but also 'hardy'; each one of you must learn at least one of the good Indian games. Then there is I am glad to note, a practical side too, to your work: you are learning Spinning. In Sind I have asked students to learn weaving also. Sind was at one time famous for weaving; that are was almost killed by Manchester and Lancashire You will know your local conditions better. I speak of those in my part of the country; and I am sure revival of the art of weaving will help a whole country of weavers in Sind. Above all there is an idealistic side to the movement of National Education. And you of the National schools and colleges must never lose faith in the value of the ideal. To every student, to every young man, I say:—workship the idea'. There are platform speakers to-day who appeal to *lower natives* for gaining popularity and power: they are not the friends of freedom; they are not the friends of India Soldiers of Liberty must needs be Worshippers of the ideal.

A PRISONER'S MESSAGE.

Friends! I have little more to say to you to-night. There is a story of a prisoner being taken to a jail by a Russian official. The jail is several miles off, on the way the official takes rest in a village at the expense of poor peasants the official is reluctant to leave the comfort provided him in the village; he stays on yet another day; then comes to him the prisoner saying to him, "sire we have rested long, it is time to march." My friends, I have felt, again that I too, am a prisoner. As long as justice is denied to India and Islam, as long as the bonds of India are not broken so long I feel there are chains on my feet. A prisoner, I give to you to-night a prisoner's, message:—"We have rested long, 'tis time to march" Young men! 'tis time to break the sordid dreams of ease and comfort; 'tis time to dedicate ourselves to the struggle for freedom; We have rested long; 'tis time to march; 'tis time to march.

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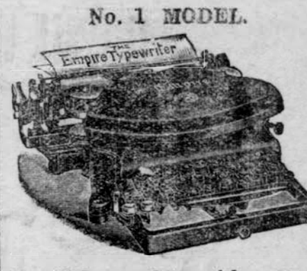

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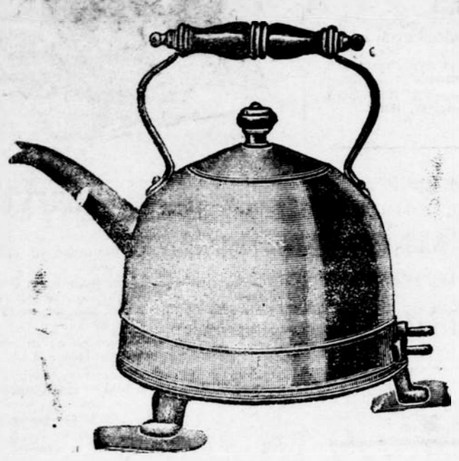

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